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BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888.

AUGUST 1888.
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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
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†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	28th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W.F.Brown.	11th ,,
					Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

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37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1888, at 2-30 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th August to 1st September, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDASS & Co,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1888. Agents.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1888, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-sheet, made up to 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 19th August, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1888. Agents.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System,

1	Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2	„	„	Soundy	„ 275
3	„	„	Collard and Collard	„ 325
4	Semi-Grand	„	Erard	„ 360
5	Plain Square	„	Maud	„ 250
6	„	„	Doener	„ 650
7	Semi-Grand	„	Broadwood	„ 400
8	Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard	by	Chappel.	„ 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo, & Scrap).
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Canteen Baskets.
Carpets.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Cigar Cases and Holders.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).
Cigarettes (own Manufacture).
Cigarette Cases and Holders.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.
Counterpanes.
Curtains (Door and Window).
D'Oyleys.
Eau de Stuttgart.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Folding Tables (Iron).
Home Gymnasium.
Luncheon Baskets.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Piano Insulators.
Piano Stools.
Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Sheeting.
Shikar Cloth.
Smokers' Requisites.
Snuffs.
Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
TABLE LINEN.
Teas, Neilgherry.
TOBACCOS.
Toilette Table Covers.
Towels.
Warming Stoves.
Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co, London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 ; postage, anna 1.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, at 6 p.m.

L. PENNY,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

TO THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS IN THE ABOVENAMED COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that his Lordship Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT, has, upon the application of the voluntary Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, directed that Notice be given by advertisement to all the Debenture holders in the abovenamed Company now in Bombay. That on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the said Liquidators will apply to his Lordship in Chambers, for an order sanctioning the sale of all the Company's property situate at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, consisting of the leasehold land now in the occupation of the said Company with the Mill buildings standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Fittings, and Tools now in or about the said premises for the sum of three lakhs of rupees (Rs. 3,00,000), and if no sufficient case is shown by you to the contrary, the said Judge will sanction such sale accordingly, and you will not thereafter be entitled to raise any objection thereto.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, & HEMMING,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS IN THE ABOVENAMED COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that his Lordship MR. JUSTICE SCOTT, has, upon the application of the voluntary Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, directed that Notice be given by advertisement of all the Shareholders in the abovenamed Company now in Bombay. That on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, the said Liquidators will apply to his Lordship in Chamber, for an order sanctioning the sale of all the Companys' property situate at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, consisting of the leasehold land now in the occupation of the said Company, with the Mill buildings standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Fittings, and Tools now in or about the said premises for the sum of three lakhs of rupees (Rs. 3,00,000) and if no sufficient cause is shown by you to the contrary the said Judge will sanction such sale accordingly, and you will not thereafter be entitled to raise any objection thereto,

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, & HEMMING,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVENAMED COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that his Lordship Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT, has, upon the application of the voluntary Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, directed that notice be given by advertisement to all the Creditors, in the abovenamed Company now in Bombay. That on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the said Liquidators will apply to his Lordship in Chambers for an order sanctioning the sale of all the Company's property, situate at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, consisting of the leasehold land, now in the occupation of the said Company with the Mill buildings standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Fittings, and Tools, now in or about the said premises for the sum of three lakhs of rupees (Rs. 3,00,000), and if no sufficient cause is shown by you to the contrary the said Judge will sanction such sale accordingly, and you will not thereafter be entitled to raise any objection thereto.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, & HEMMING.
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 513, OF 1886.

HAJEE MOOSSA HAJEE HASAN, HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE SALLAY MAHOMED HAJEE NUTHOO, HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE GOOL MAHOMED, HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE JACKERIA HAJEE ALLARUKHIA SAJUN, HAJEE SEEDICK HAJEE EBRAHIM and HAJEE MOOSA SULLAMAN, of Bombay KUTCHEE MEMON MAHOMEDAN Inhabitants, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late HAJEE CURRIM MAHOMED, SULLAMAN, deceased, residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS and HAJEE ABA RAHIMAN HAJEE JOONUS, both of Bombay Kutchee Memons, Mahomedan Inhabitants, also residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, and carrying on business in partnership, and as coparceners of a Kutchee Memon undivided family under the name and style of HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS..........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Seven, the following immovable property WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs Hajee Moosa Hajee Hasun, Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee Nuthoo, Hajee Esmail Hajee Gool Mahomed, Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Joosub, Hajee Jackeria Hajee Allaruckhia Sajun, Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim, and Hajee Moosa Sullaman, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Hajee Adam Hajee Joonus and Hajee Aba Rahiman Hajee Joonus, or any of them in all that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being on Fazendari ground, on the north side of Memon Wada or Cross Row, otherwise called Musjid Bunder Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 141-33 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 53 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by a drain or passage for water, on or towards the south by the Public Road called Memon Wada, or Cross Row, otherwise Musjid Bunder Road, on or towards the east by the property of Hajee Aba Satar Talab, and on or towards the west by the property of Piroo Oomersey, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Defendants' tenants

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinsha, Attorneys for the said Plaintiffs, at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING.
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONODON E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS ; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6 ; postage, 6 annas.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE is hereby given that during the REMOVAL of the 100-tons HYDRAULIC CRANE from the Prince's to the Victoria Dock and the ERECTION of a new 30-tons HYDRAULIC CRANE in the Prince's Dock, beginning about the 22nd January next, the Trustees cannot guarantee to undertake Lifts of more than 1½ tons from vessels using their Docks.

It is expected that the 30-tons Crane will be ready for work early in June, and the 100-tons Crane early in August 1889 ; but this cannot be guaranteed.

By order of the Trustees,
A SMYTHE,
Acting Secretary.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
RATES FOR CONVEYANCE OF RACE HORSES.

WITH reference to the advertisement, dated 30th June, 1888, regarding the concession for carriage of race horses over the E. I. Railway during the ensuing racing season, at one single fare and a tenth for the double journey, the public are advised that the concession will have effect from 15th September next, and will hold good until 31st March, 1889.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd August, 1888.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1888, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1888.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1889, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 8th August, 1888, both days inclusive, and during that period the books of the Company will be available for inspection by shareholders during the office hours.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP COPPER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August next, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 50 tons of scrap copper, in loose pieces, now lying in the Branch Stores, Loco. Department, Parel, where it can be viewed on application.

Offers to state the rate per ton weighed and delivered on the spot.

Cash before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

Purchasers whose Tenders may be accepted must pay for and take delivery of the metal within fourteen days from notification by the agent of acceptance of their Tender, otherwise the amount of security deposited will be forfeited and the sale cancelled.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th July, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of August, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 500 tons of old Iron Rails, double headed, section of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers (which must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the Company into Barges, to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, also that the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for, and removed from the Company's premises, by the 30th September next.

Payment must be made before delivery.

On notification of acceptance of Tender, the Purchaser will be required to make at once an advance payment of Rs. 5, per ton, up to a maximum of Rs.2,500. as security for due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which this sum will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of their having to prove any actual loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th July, 1888.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.
TENDERS FOR ENGLISH CANVAS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the SUPPLY OF 20,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH CANVAS, SAIL OR NAVY, No. 1, 24 inches wide, 36 or 42 yards in a bolt.

The cloth must be quite new and sound, and must be delivered at the General Stores, Royapuram, Madras, in the following quantities :—5,000 yards by the 15th September, 1888, and 5,000 yards by the 1st of each following month until the whole 20,000 yards have been delivered ; but the total quantity will be received at an earlier date, if desired by the successful Tenderer.

The cloth will be measured along its centre by each piece being opened out on the ground, and it will be subject to rejection if not equal to the quality of the accepted sample.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a sample and a deposit of Rs. 500, and must be delivered at the Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram, Madras, before noon, on 20th August, 1888.

The person or persons whose Tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the value of the stamp. The deposit of the successful tenderer will be forfeited in case of failure to carry out the contract.

Patterns of the desired quality may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Royapuram, on any date prior to the 20th proximo between 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., Sundays excepted, or a sample will be supplied on application to the General Storekeeper.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS B. HANNA,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, 30th July, 1888.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application,

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000O
RESERVE FUND	£800,00

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 567,000.
REST	„ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
August 2, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West India should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

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B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	...
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A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 2[illegible] 0	...
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French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	—
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Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 31.	0 11	per lb.

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Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	Rs. 1 4

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CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold, An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC 3

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana General Meeting, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clan Mackay (s), and Locksley Hall (s), from Liverpool ; and Kilwa (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kashgar (s), for China ; Calder (s), Persian Gulf ; Bagdad (s), Zanzibar, &c. ; and Shannon (s), London, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Locksley Hall and Clan Mackay entered, and the s.s. Shannon left, the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Kashgar left the dock yesterday.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except Muscat, Gwadur and Jask) leave Kurrachee at 5-20 p.m. to-morrow.

"**THE STUDENT'S MAGAZINE**" for August contains an excellent lithographed portrait of the Maharajah of Bhownugger, with a well written biographic sketch.

THEFT.—Pudma, woman, living in D'Souza Street, reported to the police that during her absence on Monday, at about noon, her premises had been entered, and gold and silver ornaments and Rs. 50 in cash, to the value of Rs. 1,002, stolen.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Girgaum Back Road, touching the death of a male child, which was found wrapped up in a piece of cloth yesterday morning in a passage at the back of Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung's house at Candawady. There were no marks of violence, but the body was much emaciated. A verdict of death from inanition from premature birth was returned.

THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE POLICE.—With reference to the case of gambling reported in our columns yesterday, the matter was represented to Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police. The jemadar, who was one of the native police officers implicated in the arrest of the accused persons who were evidently assaulted more or less severely on the occasion, was severely censured by the Commissioner, and reduced from a second-class to a third-class jemadar, thereby causing a reduction in his salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30 per mensem.

A SHOP-LIFTER.—Gunput Essoo, a young man, about 21 years of age, who had been recently discharged from the David Sassoon Reformatory, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a tin-box, containing 3 annas and 6 pies, of Luximee, woman, on the 4th instant. The accused, finding the woman alseep in her shop, picked up the tin-box and was running away, when complainant's son, who witnessed the occurrence, raised a cry and pursued the thief. A policeman arrested him. Pleading guilty to the charge the man was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH BENEFIT FUND.—A special general meeting of the Death Benefit Fund was held in the rooms of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, 47, Apollo Street, Bombay, on Friday, the 3rd instant. There were present—Messrs. C. J. King, C. J. Hewett, H. J. Thomas, Jas. Killen, R. Boileau, J. D'Chaves, J. Kenny, W. Andeen, H. Closson, J. Budd, G. M. Trail, H. Kerigan, C. Lauder, W. George, and W. G. Smith (Bulsar). Mr. Kerigan was voted to the chair. The object of the meeting was to consider the advisability of revising the rules, and to receive suggestions concerning the better working of the Fund. Letters were read from the honorary secretaries of Karachi and Belgaum, pointing out the rules they wished altered, and it was decided to form a committee for the purpose of revising the rules. The members elected were—Messrs. Kerigan, Closson, Boileau, King, and D'Chaves, the trustees ; Messrs. Budd, Traill, and George, *ex officio* members ; and the Secretary, Mr. J. Kenny, representing the branches. A number of suggestions were brought forward, which will be placed before the Committee for consideration. Branches that have hitherto not sent suggestions are requested to do so before the 20th instant, as the report of the Committee will be published early next month.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, E. W. Menesse, a Eurasian, and Eduljee Manockjee, were brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Briscoe, before Mr. P. Ryan—accused No. 1 with having on the 22nd ultimo committed theft of a railway watch with a gold chain and pendant, valued at Rs. 245, the property of Mr. G. A. Greenhill, an engine-driver on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, from his residence, in Fergusson Road, and accused No. 2 with dishonestly receiving and disposing of the said articles, knowing the same to have been stolen. On the date in question Mr. Greenhill reported to the police the theft of his watch and chain, when enquiries were made, but no trace of the stolen property or the perpetrators of the deed could be discovered. A couple of days had elapsed, when Eduljee went up to Mr. Superintendent Smith and stated that Menesse had stolen a watch and chain belonging to Mr. Greenhill, and had sold the gold chain and pendant in the native town. Eduljee was referred to Inspector Briscoe, in whose section the theft was committed. Enquiries revealed the fact that the Parsee informant, Eduljee Manockjee, had sold the pendant for Rs. 25, and the gold chain for Rs. 63, and that Menesse had no hand whatever in the disposal of the property. Up to the present time no trace of the watch could be found. The Magistrate discharged Menesse, while Eduljee, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PORBUNDER STATE.

WITH much of what the *Bombay Gazette* has said about the Porebunder State and its Prince, most, we believe, will agree who have any knowledge of both the latter. The Chief is undoubtedly a model man, so far as his personal virtues go. He has none of the vices to which native princes are often liable ; he is a pious old man, without any the least conceit about him. His habits, again, are simple, and withal his amiability reflects much credit on him. But, unfortunately, he is wanting in political intelligence, and has hardly any conception of the duties of a ruler towards his subjects. The interests of the subjects had thus long been neglected, and the State had sunk into chaos, when Government were compelled to take the administration into their own hands. It is sad to see an old and virtuous Rajput Chief so treated, but we are afraid there was no help for it.—*Indu Prakash.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, VICTORIA GARDENS.

SPECIAL Evangelistic Service this evening at 8 o'clock. Mission Hymns. Cordial invitation to all.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 7.—The depression over Bengal continues to increase in size, and now includes the whole of Lower Bengal, Orissa, and east of the North-West and Central Provinces. In other respects there is little change in the distribution. A steady monsoon from the Arabian Sea continues to blow across the West Coast and across the Peninsula, and the central parts of the country. In North-Eastern India there exists a distinct cyclonic circulation around the depression lying there, and in North-Western India the wind is very light and variable. The temperature has risen or changed irregularly, except in Upper India, where it has fallen. Rain has been general on the West Coast, in Burma, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, but has been scattered elsewhere.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	47 90	41 73	46 94	45 8
Aug. 6, Monday.......	......	......	......	0 15
„ 7, Tuesday......	0 37	0 15	0 15	......
Total..	48 27	41 88	47 9	45 23
Total corresponding date of last year ...	61 14	61 5	57 58	57 44

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure ; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & CO. LD., Bombay and Poona.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

PROPERTY AND MONEYS OF THE LATE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* RAHIMBHOY HUBIBBHOY.

THE plaintiff in this suit, the Official Assignee at Bombay, claimed that the defendant might be ordered to make full discovery of all the property and moneys of the late Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, which were in his possession or control or of his firms of Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and Rehmoobhoy Hubibbhoy at the time the estate of Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy became vested in the Official Assignee and subsequent thereto ; that defendant may be declared liable to pay to plaintiff all moneys and properties belonging to the estate which were, in his possession or control or of his firms aforesaid, &c. Mr. Jardine and the Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal and Damodhur, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was this. In the year 1865, Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, a merchant in Bombay and a brother of the defendant, who had previously possessed enormous wealth, came into embarrassed circumstances, although even then he was possessed of a very large amount of property. He was, however, unwilling to meet his liabilities, and with the assistance of his brothers Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and the defendant and Alladinbhoy's son, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, arranged several schemes for the purpose of concealing his property and defrauding his creditors. In September, 1866, he himself went to Damaun beyond British jurisdiction. In January, 1867, he was adjudged an insolvent, and all his property became vested in the Official Assignee. The plaintiff having obtained information that Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy was possessed of moneys and property of Alladinbhoy, filed a suit to recover them, and the suit being after some days' hearing referred to arbitration, the plaintiff obtained as against Ahmedbhoy a decree for Rs. 3,60,000. Plaintiff shortly before, and subsequently to the hearing of the suit, obtained information which led him to believe that the defendant assisted Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy in the fraudulent scheme of concealing his property from his creditors ; had obtained moneys and property from his creditors, which belonged to Alladinbhoy or the plaintiff as his Official Assignee ; and that he was otherwise accountable to plaintiff for his dealings with the moneys and property of Alladinbhoy. Plaintiff believed that, on full discovery being made by the defendant, and on full inspection being had of the books of account and papers under his control or in his possession, matters would be discovered in addition to those of which the plaintiff had information at present. In April, 1885, defendant was made a party to the suit filed against his brother Ahmedbhoy, for the purposes of discovery only, and it was in the course of such discovery being given that the plaintiff discovered some of the causes of action against the defendant. Among the property of Alladinbhoy fraudulently concealed from his creditors was a sum of about a lakh of rupees which was, shortly before Alladinbhoy left for Damaun, deposited with Mahomed Dama in the name of, and with the assistance of, the defendant. The moneys, with the interest, ought to have been handed over by the defendant to the plaintiff when Alladinbhoy was adjudicated an insolvent, of which adjudication the defendant was well aware. He, however, did not do so, but in the month of March, 1867, passed a writing, undated, by which he acknowledged that the sum of Rs. 1,12,500, then standing in his name with Mahomed Dama, belonged to Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy. This sum of Rs. 1,12,500 was the sum of about a lakh which, the plaintiff said, were the moneys of the estate of Alladinbhoy. The plaintiff said that the defendant had no right to pass any such writing to Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, but on the contrary was bound to pay the moneys to the Official Assignee ; and the plaintiff claimed to recover the sum with interest from the date of the insolvency of Alladinbhoy, namely, the 7th January, 1867. Plaintiff said that on the 31st December, 1866, Alladinbhoy's China firm had in their possession a cash balance of dlrs. 2,850, equivalent to about Rs. 6,000, which sum the defendant's firm of Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy received from the manager of Alladinbhoy's firm. Defendant's firm, in pursuance of the fraudulent scheme referred to, altered the name of the account in which the moneys stood from that of Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy to Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and concealed the fact from the plaintiff. Alladinbhoy at the time aforesaid possessed several immoveable properties at Canton and Macao, and also owned two shares in the Triton Insurance Company ; and there were also outstandings due to him in China. Defendant's firm of Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy possessed themselves of the properties and shares, recovered the rents of the immoveable properties, received the dividends on the shares, and collected the outstandings and credited the moneys received to the account of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy. The moneys amounted to upwards of Rs. 16,000, which defendant ought to have handed over to plaintiff ; but he, in pursuance of the fraudulent scheme in question, concealed it from plaintiff. Defendant's firm in China, also had consigned to them in 1867, for sale in China, 25 bales of yarn purchased with the moneys of Alladinbhoy. These bales were at Hongkong stored in one of the godowns of the defendant's China firm, and before they were sold were destroyed by fire, and the defendant's firm recovered the moneys for which they were insured, namely, more than Rs. 8,000. The moneys were appropriated to their own use by the defendant's firm, and yet they represented to Alladinbhoy that the bales had not been insured. The plaintiff claimed to recover these moneys with interest. The defendant's firm of Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy shipped goods to England in partnership with Alladinbhoy. One of such consignments of cotton bales was made in June, 1865, of which 135 bales belonged to Alladinbhoy, and the latter's share of profit therein was upwards of Rs. 16,000. Plaintiff believed that there were other similar transactions, in respect of which large profits were made by Alladinbhoy, which would appear on full inspection being had and discovery made. The profits were received and retained by the defendant's firm. Defendant's firm had also retained 31 shares in the Imperial Cotton Press Company and 6 shares in the Akbar Press Company, the property Alladinbhoy. In June, 1865, Alladinbhoy had mortgaged with the Imperial Bank 64 old and 220 new shares, in the Elphinstone Land Company, in the name of his moonim and nominee, Cassum Chattoo, for the sum of two lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 1,65,000 were paid off by Alladinbhoy from time to time. On the 15th May, 1886, the shares were finally redeemed and came into defendant's possession on account of Alladinbhoy. They were then transferred into the name of the defendant and remained in his possession at the time the estate became vested in the plaintiff ; and yet the defendant did not hand them over to him as he was bound to do. Plaintiff said he was entitled to recover as damages from the defendant a sum equivalent to the total amount of moneys lost to the estate of Alladinbhoy by reason of the defendant having fraudulently conspired and assisted in concealing from the creditors and the plaintiff the property belonging to Alladinbhoy. On the dissolution of the partnership of the defendant's firms in 1871, the moneys and property, which in a great part consisted of the moneys and property of Alladinbhoy, were distributed between defendant and his brother, Ahmedbhoy, from whom defendant also obtained large sums of money which really belonged to the estate of Alladinbhoy.

In his defence, the defendant denied that he ever assisted Alladinbhoy to arrange any schemes for the purpose of concealing his property or defrauding his creditors. The information alleged to have been received by the plaintiff was wholly false and untrue. Defendant never assisted Alladinbhoy in any fraudulent scheme, and never obtained moneys or property from his creditors ; and the allegations made by the plaintiff were too vague and general to entitle him to claim any relief, or to tender evidence, or to raise issue in this suit. Defendant said that he had made full discovery and granted inspection of all books and accounts and papers in his possession or under his control ; and that plaintiff was not entitled to further discovery or inspection. In the year 1867, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, son of Alladinbhoy, informed defendant that he had deposited a sum of Rs 1,12,500 belonging to himself with the firm of Mahomed Dama, in which he was a partner, in the defendant's name, and he asked the defendant to pass him an acknowledgment that the defendant had no interest in the sum. Defendant accordingly passed such acknowledgment ; but he did not know, and he did not now admit, that such money belonged to Alladinbhoy. Defendant admitted that his firm received the sum of Rs. 6,000 from Cassum Bhoga and Hassum Purdhan, acting on behalf of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and at their request credited the sum to Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy's account ; but defendant did not admit that the money was Alladinbhoy's. Defendant in due course accounted for the amount to Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy. Defendant denied having fraudulently altered the account. Defendant's firm received, on behalf of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, moneys in China to the amount of Rs. 15,000, including the sum of Rs. 6,000, and such moneys were duly credited by them to his account. The 25 bales of yarn were not purchased with the insolvent's moneys and they not being insured, no amount was recovered from the insurers. Defendant admitted that half of the profits of the Rs. 16,000 belonged to Alladinbhoy, and was duly credited to his account in the books of the partnership ; but Alladinbhoy being indebted to the firm in an amount largely exceeding the half of the said sum, such half share was not paid over to him. Defendant said that plaintiff was precluded from obtaining any relief against him by the provision of section 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, inasmuch as the matters were directly and substantially in issue and had already been adjudicated upon, and the defendant in the suit referred to had been, according to the plaintiff's allegation, a joint wrong-doer with the present defendant in respect of those matters. The plaintiff's claim was barred by the Law of Limitation and by the provisions of section 43 of the Civil Procedure Code. Under the circumstance the suit ought to be dismissed with costs ; but if the court should be of opinion that any of the accounts prayed in the suit should be taken, the defendant claimed that the accounts be taken of the dealings and transactions between his firm and Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, and that he be declared entitled to recover in this suit against Alladinbhoy's estate the amount found to be due to his firm on the taking of such account. The court was occupied in hearing evidence during the day.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A BLIND HUSBAND.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey heard a renewed application made by a blind Parsee, named Adirjee Jehangirjee, through Mr. Mankar, for a summons against Jirbhai, his wife, on a charge of assault. In an information on which Mr. Mankar made his application the blind man stated that the dispute between himself and his wife was due to his refusal to give her his bank-book. He had given her money for the household expenses, but when she asked for more money to pay a bill which he had already paid she quarrelled with him and demanded the book. On Sunday the dispute culminated in an assault, when his wife struck him on the head and chest and some one threw shoes at him. He had to retreat for safety in the bath-room, but was followed there and struck again with a stick by his wife. On raising an alarm a neighbour interfered and reported the matter to Superintendent McDermott.

The Magistrate questioned the applicant further and ascertained that he lived with his wife and seven children, and that she and a brother of his named Eduljee had frequent disputes about the pass-book. He used to receive an allowance from Eduljee of Rs. 100 a month, but it was stopped now for six months, as Eduljee came to know that he (applicant) had Rs. 2,000 of his own in the bank. Jirbhai wanted him to withdraw the money and buy a house, but she had no right to the money, and his friends advised him not to let her have it.

The Magistrate asked why he wanted to bring the matter into the court and before the public, and did not settle the matter amicably between themselves.

Adirjee said it was due to his wife, who persisted in demanding the bank-book.

Mr. Mankar explained that a settlement had been attempted ; the wife's brother Dossabhoy also tried to induce the complainant to withdraw the money to purchase a house.

The Magistrate remarked that it was Dossabhoy then who wanted to have the money and was the cause of the dispute.

The complainant denied this and said Dossabhoy used to assist him in business.

The Magistrate observed that the business apparently was to get the money. He added that he was of opinion that the matter should be settled out of court and not dragged before the public. When the application had been first placed before him by an intelligent police officer, his Worship said he had then advised the settlement of the dispute, suggesting the caste *punchayet's* interference, though he distinctly remembered he had not refused a summons.

Mr. Mankar feared no settlement would be arrived at till the pass-book was given up.

The Magistrate said he would certainly advise the complainant to retain the book. It appeared to him the other side thought by dragging family matters into court the pass-book would be given up. However, as *prima facie* an assault had been committed, his Worship thought the complainant was entitled to a summon, which he granted, advising Mr. Mankar to endeavour to have the dispute amicably settled.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE IN BOMBAY.

WE have been shown, says the *Indian Spectator*, a modestly worded but thoroughly businesslike prospectus issued by the Agents of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, in which they propose so start a mill for the manufacture of wool. This is a step in the right direction, and the successful working of the cotton mill under their charge is a guarantee of the success of the new enterprise, the more no as the remuneration of the Agents is to be a certain percentage on profits, and not the vicious quarter anna per pound. We have now and again advocated the manufacture of the indigenous raw materials of the country side by side with cotton, and are glad to see the energies of the managers of one of the best concerns turned towards this very desirable direction. One has only to glance at the table of imports of woollens into Bombay, let alone the other commercial centres of India, to be satisfied as to their steady increase and also as to the extent of this field of hitherto almost untried industry.

1885	1886	1887	1888 up to July 23rd.
3,866,691	4,744,712	5,374,874	2,557,744 yds.

This table no doubt includes articles made from English and Colonial wools, which it would be impossible to make here, at least, that for some years to come, but that idea need not in any way be allowed to step in as a deterrent to this new industry. A very large quantity of coarse woollens suited to the requirements of the masses can be profitably manufactured in this country. We endorse in their entirety the following words of the prospectus :—

"The circumstances which contributed to the growth and success of cotton industry in Bombay can be well applied to coarse woollen manufacture—viz., raw materials produced at home—consumption of goods mostly in India—fitness of Indian work-people to tend English machines and of their educated superiors to master the scientific and mechanical appliances of the West—facilities for the supply of stores and accessories—saving of merchants' profits and of heavy expenses on the export of raw materials to England and the Continent, as also on the import of manufactured goods therefrom—and the favourable situation of Bombay to command foreign markets."

SHERRY.

THE British Consul at Cadiz, in his report on the trade of that port for the past year, states that there is a buoyant feeling in the wine trade owing to a better quality of wine having been in demand in Great Britain," and shippers here think that this is the initial step to an increasing trade, as the better qualities shipped during the year will lead to further orders for the finer wines, the use of which they believe will tend to dissipate the prejudice against sherry caused by the wholesale shipments in past years of adulterated wines from here and fictitious wine from Hamburg." Mr. Joel says that there are at present in the "bodegas" of Jerez de la Frontera and Port St. Mary very large stocks of fine old matured sherry, and these wines are now quoted at such moderate prices as should lead to large sales. "Sherry is seldom shipped in bottles, and therefore the consumers in Great Britain are, to a certain extent, at the mercy of the wine merchant and bottler, as the old practice of laying down wine is now rarely adopted, and those who desire to obtain the finer qualities of sherry should give their orders to wine merchants in whose probity they have confidence." Mr. Davies, the Vice-Consul at Jerez de la Frontera, protests against the "sweeping accusations brought against the members of the sherry trade here" in the English Press. He thinks that in no centre of wine production is there less adulteration than at Jerez, "and the purchasers of wine from sherry firms of credit and repute need have no fear of sophistications." At no time has quality been obtainable at such reasonable rates. Similarly, the Vice-Consul at Port St. Mary, referred to the alleged adulteration of sherry by admixture with German alcohol, says that the greater portion of the latter imported into Cadiz is used for the manufacture of aniseed brandy, the consumption of which is enormous in Spain. Only a comparatively small portion is applied by some shippers to fortify the very cheapest class of wines. The statements with regard to the adulteration of sherry with German alcohol, against which the Consuls protest, are those contained in American Consular reports, and are based on the statements of a Spanish official. These were summarized in *The Times* of January 21. In another part of his report Mr. Joel refers to the enormous increase of the use of Berlin spirits in doctoring Spanish wines of which France is the largest purchaser, and to the frightful effects on the French consumer. The French sanitary authorities refer to this alcohol a large increase in suicides and in mental disorders. So serious was the matter regarded that the French Government addressed representations to that of Spain on the subject. Some of this "industrial alcohol" is said to be distilled from sawdust.

MEETING OF KARBHAREES IN KATHIAWAR.

AT the annual Karbharees' meeting held at Rajkot on the 3rd instant, under the presidency of Colonel J. W. Watson, the Political Agent, Kathiawar, the following members were present :—

Colonel G. E. Hancock, President of the Rajasthanic Court.
Colonel A. M. Phillips, Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawad.
Colonel H. L. Nutt, Assistant Political Agent Gohilwad.
Captain W. B. Ferris, Assistant Political Agent, Halar.
Captain W. P. Kennedy, Assistant Political Agent Sorath Prant.
Captain L. L. Fenton, Survey Superintendent, Kathiawar.
Rao Saheb Haridass Viharidass, Diwan of Junagad.
Mr. Maganlall Bapoobhai, Diwan of Jamnagar.
Mr. Vithaldass Samaldas, Diwan of Bhownagar.
Rao Bahadoor Popat Velji, Diwan of Dhrangdra.
Ajam Mahadev Devchund, Diwan of Morvi.
Mr. Bezonji Merwanji, Diwan of Gondal.
Mr Hemutram Vasantram, Diwan of Dhrol.
Ajam Indarji Mackanji, Chief Vakil, Palitana.
Mr. Motilal Madevrai, Diwan of Limdi.
Mr. Motichund Tulsi, Diwan of Rajkot.
Mr. Ratilal Chotalal, Diwan of Wudhwan.
Azams Savji Valji, Chief Vakil, Jaffrabad.
Foolchand Kamarsi, Karbhari of Lakhtar.
Maneckchand Tulsi, Karbhari of Sayla.
Vanravundass Valubhdass, Karbhari, Chuda.
Liadhardass Harakhji, Karbhari, Vala.
Bhugwanji Bholanath, Kharbhari of Jasdan.
Prubashunker Dulpatram, Manager, Manawadar.
Asharam Doonichund, Karbhari, Lathi.
Motichund Odevji, Karbhari, Bajana.
Jugjivun Hemraj, Karbhari, Virpur.
Dulpatram Prajaram, Karbhari, Malia.
Omiashunker Jivunram, Karbhari, Kot da Sangani.
Bhugwandas Bechardass, Karbhari, Jetpur Shareholder Lakhman Meram.
Rugnath Roychund Desai, Karbhari, Jetpur. Shareholder Vala Soorag Ganga.
Hemchund Devchund, Karbhar, Jetpur. Shareholder, Valla Kalla Devdan.

MALE TRAINING COLLEGE.

The proposal for providing accommodation, well, &c., at the cost of Rs. 5,214 has been rejected. Rs. 500 for necessary expenses have, however, been sanctioned. The work, if any, will have to be executed under the supervision of the Principal of the College and not the Agency Engineer.

FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.

The proposal for the increment of the Lady Superintendent's pay has been rejected. The lady will be allowed to go, if she succeeds in obtaining a better appointment.

In connection with the suggestion for scholarships from Porbandar, Morvi, Palitana, Dhrol, Bantwa, Jasdan, Manawadar, and Lathi, it has been decided that this is a matter which rests on the will of the States. Rs. 5 per mensem will be allowed from each of the following states :—Porbandar, Manawadar, and Lathi.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

Rs. 8,514 for the extension of the middle Hall of the college have been sanctioned. Mr. M. A. Tarkhad, the Vice Principal, is given an increment of rupees 100 per men. He will now draw Rs. 700.

More funds could be placed at the disposal of the College from the College fund should the College Committee deem fit.

Mr. Giles' request for the advance of the sum of Rs. 1744-6-0 for the purpose of purchasing 392 maps of Kathiawar was rejected.

It was decided that the pension allowance on Rs. 100 increment given to Rao Saheb Gopalji Surbhai, the Assistant Educational Inspector, having been refused by Government, that amount will be contributed from the Kathiawad Educational fund.

Mr. Ghelabhai ManeckIal Laiwalla, late first assistant Rajkote High School, will be granted Rs. 1,050 as gratuity.

LEPER HOSPITAL.

The amount of Rs. 2,200, the expenditure incurred on the above hospital, has been sanctioned. It has been decided not to enter any patient without as certificate from the Committee. No stranger who has once left the hospital should be allowed to re-enter.

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW AT SONGAD.

The proposal for building a bungalow at Songad has been rejected.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

It has been decided in connection with the proposal for the repairs to the Trunk road that the repairs to the road from Dolia to Wudhwan, 24 miles, be sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 100 per mile, that the repairs to the road from Rajkot to Bhaldhai, 27 miles, be sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 125 per mile, and that the repairs to all other roads be sanctioned as desired by the Agency Engineer at the rate of Rs. 200 per mile.

The proposal for increasing the waterway in the Radoda bridge at the cost of Rs. 3,000 has been rejected.

Rs. 12,300 were sanctioned for the establishment of the Agency Engineer as usual, but as the annual expenture in repairs amounted to Rs. 7,000, it was deemed expedient to address a communication with a view to curtail the expenditure by reducing the establishment

Rs. 5,000 for the repairs of the Chamardi road have been sanctioned as proposed.

The Doodhrej road not having been a portion of the trunk road the grant of Rs. 1,700 asked for from the trunk road fund was not granted, but as the road leads to Dhrangdar it was decided that Rs. 1,700 be paid by that State for the current year.

The proposal regarding the pay and allowances of Mr. Booth, the Ageny Engineer, having been withdrawn, was not placed before the meeting.

GIRASIA SCHOOL.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar having given a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards defraying the cost of a new wing to be added to this institution that portion of the building will be called the 'Takhatsingji Wing.' The proposal of adding the wing had originated from Colonel A. M. Phillips.

The request of the teachers of this school for their right towards pension allowances was rejected. It was suggested, nevertheless, that they might take steps to place themselves on the same footing as the teachers of the Rajkumar College.

GENERAL FUND.

The expenditure of the general fund of past year was adjusted, and it was decided that for the next ten years Rs. 125,000 be paid every year instead of 1,18,652 now paid.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

Rupees 4,500 were decided to be paid by the Chiefs towards the preservation of forests for one year. The amount to be contributed by all the chiefs from the first to the 7th class.

CURATOR OF THE JUBILEE MUSEUM.

The appointment of Mr. Acharaj Vulubhji to the post of curator of the above Museum has been approved.

The Karbharees having represented that in cases, where there is no objection, parties may be supplied with copies of Government Resolutions, the Political Agent has promised to address the Government on the subject.

It was expressed by the Kharbharees that Rs. 150 college allowance was only paid to Dr. Barker, and that on his transference an L. M. S. will be attached to the College.

As vaccinators before the vaccination Superintendents were appointed were under the States, and as now there were hospitals, dispensareis, &c., all over Kathiawar, it was proposed that the vaccinators should as before be placed under the control of the states.

On the representation of the Kharbharees the Political Agent will ask Government for the sanction of a lottery of 600,000 rupees for benevolent purposes.

The Political Agent having seen the validity of the objections raised in reference to G. R. No. 4608 (P.D.)—directing that armed men of one durbar should under no pretext go into the limits of another durbar without the previous permission of the Political Agent—has promised to address the Government on the subject.—*Kathiawar Times.*

BURMA.

FLOODS AT PYINMANA.—The railway bridge between Pyinmana and Yemethen is reported to have been carried away by floods. The line is also flooded between Kyoukse and Pataik.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS.—The last *Burma Gazette* contains a notification re-distributing the districts in the Southern Division. The Magwe sub-division is taken from Minbu, and added to the Toungdwingyi district. It is expected that the district head-quarters will be removed to Magwe. Pagan is reduced to a sub-division and, with Popa and Sale, is added to Myingyan. Pokoko, Pakhangyi, and Yaw are constituted into the Pokoko district ; and all the islands in the Irrawaddy, opposite Myingyan, are transferred to this district. The civil and police lines are in process of erection at Pokoko, and the civil head-quarters and treasury will go across there in a few days. Eighty military police left to-day to occupy Pokoko, the head-quarters, and the remainder of the police will follow when accommodation is available. The whole of the posts on the Pagan side have been taken over by the Myingyan police, and all the posts on the west side of the river by the Pagan police, who will now be known as the Pokoko Battalion.

CAPTAIN EYRE.—Captain Eyre does not assume charge of the new Pokoko district at once, as he has had to take a month's leave owing to indisposition. Mr. Stevenson, Assistant Commissioner, officiates for him.

THE POPE AND THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A LETTER from the Pope was read in the Roman Catholic chapels of Dublin, on Sunday, the 15th ult., addressed to the Bishops of Ireland, in the course of which his Holiness says :—

> We cannot disguise that tidings which have recently come to us from Ireland have deeply grieved us. We have learned that an untoward excitement has suddenly arisen, because the Sacred Congregation, whose office it is to vindicate the authority of the Church against those who resist it, has decreed that those methods of warfare, known as boycotting and the Plan of Campaign, which had begun to be employed by many, may not be lawfully used ; and, what is more to be deplored, there are not a few who have come forward and summoned the people to excited meetings, where inconsiderate and dangerous opinions are set in circulation, the authority of the decree not being spared ; for not only is the real scope of this decree grievously prevented by means of forced interpretations, but furtherwise it is even denied that obedience is due to the decree, as if it was not the true and proper office of the Church to decide what is right and what is wrong in human actions. Such manner of acting is but little in harmony with the profession of the Christian religion, which assuredly brings in its train the virtues of moderation, respect, and obedience to legitimate authority. Besides, in a good cause it is not fitting to seem in some sense to imitate those who, in the pursuit of an unlawful end, seek to attain it by disorderly effort. Such too, is more painful to us, inasmuch as we had carefully inquired into the cases, so that we might obtain full and reliable knowledge of the state of your affairs and of the causes of popular discontent. Our sources of information are trustworthy. We investigated the matter in personal interviews with yourselves. Further, last year we sent to you as legate a man of tried prudence and discretion with the commission to use the greatest diligence in ascertaining the truth and to make faithful report to us. For this very act of watchful care the thanks of the Irish people have been publicly given to us. Can it, therefore, be asserted without rashness that we have given judgment in cases with which we were not sufficiently acquainted the more so as we have condemned things which fair-minded men, not mixed up in your struggle, and thus bringing a calmer judgment to the consideration of the case, unite in condemning?

As to the suspicion which, the Pope says, exists, that he takes little account of the present condition of the Irish people, the letter says :—

> We yield to no one in the intensity of our feeling for the condition of the Irish people, and we have no more earnest desire than to see them at length in the enjoyment of that peace and prosperity which they have so well deserved ; we have never opposed their struggling for a better state of things. But can it be regarded as admissible that in the carrying on that struggle a way should be thrown open which might lead to evil deeds, rather, indeed, for the very reason that, under that influence of passion and political partisanship, things lawful and unlawful are to be found mingled in the same cause? It has been our constant effort to mark off what was right from what was wrong, and to withhold Catholics from everything not sanctioned by the existing rule of morals. On this account we give to the Irish people timely counsels to be mindful of their obligations as Catholics, and to take part in nothing at variance with national right or forbidden by the divine law. Hence the recent decree ought not to have come upon them unexpectedly, all the more as you yourselves, venerable brethren, assembled in Dublin in the year 1881, bade the clergy and people to beware of everything contrary to public order or to charity, such as refusing to discharge just obligations, preventing others from discharging theirs, inflicting injury on anyone either, in person or in property, violently resisting the law or those engaged in the discharge of public duties, joining in secret societies, and the like. These injunctions, most just in themselves and given most seasonably, were praised and approved by us. Nevertheless as the people were being carried away by ever-increasing vehemence in the pursuit of the objects of their desires, and as there were not wanting those who daily fanned the flame, we perceived that something more definite was needed than the general precepts of justice and charity which we had previously given. Our duty forbade us to suffer that so many Catholics whose salvation must be our first care should pursue a hazardous and unsafe course, leading rather to disorder than to the relief of distress.

In calling on the bishops to convey these instructions to their flocks, the Pope exhorts them—since there are many who seem to seek out means of escaping from even the plainest obligations—to "take all necessary steps that no room be left for doubt as to the force of this decree. Let it be understood by all that the entire method of action whose employment we have forbidden is forbidden as altogether unlawful. Let your people seek to advance their lawful interests by lawful means.

In a letter of Archbishop Walsh accompanying the Papal document, which was also read, his Grace says:—

> From some expressions in the letter of his Holiness you will observe that it was written before he could have known, as he now knows, that the excited discussions to which he refers in it have come to an end. Within the last few days some ground for hope would seem to have arisen that it may yet be possible for the Legislature before the close of the present year to put its hand to the work and to make at all events some substantial provision for the more urgent needs of the hour.

The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* at Rome says :—

> Great importance is attached to the letter of the Pope. The letter is looked upon as having greater weight than the decree of the Holy Office, inasmuch as it emanates directly from the Pope. Mgr. Persico has strongly encouraged the Pope to persevere in the resolute attitude he has adopted towards the Irish Nationalists.

A bitter feeling (a Reuter telegram says) generally prevails among the Irishmen in New York with respect to the Pope's letter.

THE MANCHESTER MURDERER.

AT Manchester Assizes on Wednesday. 18th inst., before Mr. Justice Grantham, John Jackson was put upon trial for the murder of Assistant-warder Webb, in Strangeways Jail, on the 22nd May. Evidence was given as to the discovery of the crime. The prison surgeon described Webb's injuries, and the prosecution was closed with the appearance in the witness-box of Mrs. Grace Webb, the deceased man's wife, who identified her husband's knife, found in the possession of Jackson. Counsel for the defence offered no rebutting evidence, but made a long speech, in which he argued that the killing of Webb by Jackson was not pre-meditated, that he had no guilty intention, and that the blow might have been the result of an accident. The Judge, in summing up the case, said it was impossible that the blow which killed Webb could have been struck accidentally, considering the nature of the wound, the position of the body, when found, and other circumstances, and the whole conduct of the prisoner was that of a guilty man. The jury, after conferring in private for five minutes, found the prisoner guilty. On being asked if he had anything to say, Jackson replied in an under tone, "I never intended to strike him." Mr. Justice Grantham, in passing sentence, said the evidence could leave no doubt in any reasonable mind that the prisoner was guilty of the crime. "Although," continued his Lordship, "your crime may be wanting in these revolting and cruel circumstances which sometimes surround and accompany the crime of murder, yet in your case the very absence of any motive beyond a desire to escape the remainder of your short term of imprisonment, the very absence of anger or passion, of any wrong to be revenged, of spite or ill-will against the unhappy warder, increases the enormity of your crime, for they leave it one of the most heartless, cold-blooded murders with which the pages of our criminal annals are stained." Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form. The prisoner, who had leaned on the dock rail and buried his head in his hand during the Judge's remarks, was then assisted out of the dock, and seemed to stagger in a dazed way as he crossed the dock.

MR. ARJUN SINGH, Manager of the Court of Wards, Saugor, has been suspended pending the investigation into a charge that he has used the property of one of his charges for his own benefit.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

POLITICAL DUELLING STORIES.

FRANCE does not have a monopoly of fighting Ministers. Floquet and Boulanger are "small deer" beside Mr. Pitt, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning, and the Iron Duke, as the following stories show :—

PITT AND TIERNEY.

In May 1798, Mr. Pitt was pressing a measure for manning the navy ; so urgently, indeed, that he insisted that the bill should be passed through all its stages in one day. Mr. Tierney opposed this summary method with some warmth which provoked Mr. Pitt into saying that the Irish member's motive was "a desire to obstruct the defence of the country." Infuriated at this insinuation, Tierney appealed to the Speaker, who pronounced Mr. Pitt out of order. The latter, however, haughtily declined either to retract or explain his statement. A "friend" accordingly waited on him with a hostile proposal from Mr. Tierney, which the Minister at once accepted. As the Speaker, Addington, was not unlikely to interfere and "spoil sport," Mr. Pitt found a rather ingenious method of paralysing his efforts—namely, by informing him of his intention. They were on the most intimate terms of confidence, and it would be assumed that any interference on the part of the one had been prompted by the other, which would have been a serious discredit to Pitt. On the other hand, Addington was so deeply conscientious a person that his position became very embarrassing. The day fixed for the encounter was Sunday at three o'clock, at which hour the parties were found on Putney Heath, close to the Kingston Road. The complacent Speaker saw his friend to his carriage, and followed on horseback, arriving just in time to join a crowd on the hill who were looking on at the contest below. The duellists fired twice at each other ; but on the second occasion Mr. Pitt discharged his pistol in the air. The Speaker then joined his friend ; whose first words where. "You must dine with me to-day," Another highly conscientious man, Mr. Wilberforce was so shocked at this outrage that he insisted on giving notice of a motion in the house directed against duelling. He allowed himself, however, like the worthy Speaker, to be dissuaded from this course, owing to the urgent entreaties of Pitt.

CHARLES FOX WOUNDED.

Pitt's great rival Charles Fox, had reflected in one of his speeches on the administration of the War Office, and had been particularly severe on the powder supplied, the inferior quality of which he atributed to official corruption. Mr. Adam took offence at this charge, and challenged him. The parties met and Fox was wounded. The buoyant humour of the man which made him so many friends was shown in his first remark, "Adam, you'd have killed me if you hadn't used Government powder."

LORD CASTLEREAGH'S ANGER.

One of the most bitter of these political duels took place in September, 1809, between Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh, both members of the same Ministry. The cause of the quarrel was exceedingly complex ; but Lord Castlereagh conceived that he had been dealt with treacherously by his colleague, who, while acting with him with apparent cordiality, had secretly planned that he was to be got rid of. It was proved afterwards, though too late that it was the timorous reserve of the Duke of Portland which was really accountable. The fury of Lord Castlereagh in believing that he had been successfully duped by a rival was shown in his letter of challenge. Canning was severely wounded ; but the combatants were soon reconciled.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FIRST AND LAST DUEL.

A yet more remarkable duel was that of the Duke of Wellington with Lord Winchilsea, in the exciting year 1829. Lord Winchilsea charged the Duke with the "insidious, design of introducing Popery, and breaking in on the Constitution, under cloak of some outward show of Protestant zeal." The Duke at once sent Sir Henry Hardinge to demand an apology. He explained afterwards that he had no resentment, but that he felt it necessary to make an example and deter others from insulting him. The meeting was at Battersea Fields. Lord Winchilsea was attended by Lord Falmouth ; so extraordinary a specimen of a second that, being completely unnerved, he had to be assisted in loading his pistols. The behaviour of the Duke was gay and unconcerned. When their men were placed, the Duke's second advanced with a paper in his hand and in stout soldierlike terms protested against the whole proceeding. He warned the Lords Winchilsea and Falmouth that they would be answerable for any wounding or killing that might occur. "As for myself," said he, "if I do not express my open disgust for the whole affair, it is because I wish to imitate the moderation of the Duke of Wellington." Lord Winchilsea, quite overwhelmed by this irregular lecture, could only murmur something about this being "rather strong language," while his second faltered out, with tears in his eyes, that "nothing had ever given him so much pain," &c. To whom Sir Henry—"Indeed, my lord, I don't envy your feelings." The Duke, who had remained tranquil, with a smile of good-nature on his face, now received his pistol and cocked it. A crowd had collected to see the sport. The word was given, "Fire!" The Duke raised his pistol and presented it ; but seeing that Lord Winchilsea did not do the same, he hesitated a little and fired. Lord Winchilsea then fired in the air. Lord Falmouth now came forward with a paper. Sir Henry met him promptly. "The Duke expects an ample apology and acknowledgment of error." Lord Falmouth accordingly read, and the Duke, who had drawn near to listen, said in a low voice, "This won't do: it is no apology." Sir Henry pulled out his paper, and reading it, said, "This is what we requite ; the word apology must be used." Lord Winchilsea now came up, but was sternly warned off : "My lord, this is an affair between the seconds." At last the required word was furnished. Then Sir Henry gave the guilty pair a last rebuke. "And now gentlemen," he said, "without making any invidious reflections, I cannot help remarking that, whether wisely or unwisely the world will be judged, you have been the cause of bringing this man into the field, where, during the whole course of a long military career, he never was before." Here Lord Falmouth turned on his unhappy principal to tell him that "he always thought, and had told him so, that he was completely in the wrong ;" to which the pitiless Sir Henry retorted that that "if he thought so, he had done what he (Sir Henry) would not do for the dearest friend he had in the world." Poor Lord Falmouth then turned to the Duke attempting to vindicate himself saying what pain it had given him, "My Lord Falmouth," was the haughty reply, "I have nothing to do with these matters." He then touched his hat with two fingers, saying, "Good morning, my Lord Winchilsea ; good morning, my Lord Falmouth," and rode away. Lord Winchilsea was left behind murmuring, "God forbid that I should ever lift my hand against him." Such was this wonderful man. This extraordinary scene is minutely recounted by Dr. Hume, who set down all the particulars at the request of the Duchess of Wellington.

MR. O'CONNELL AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The last time such an encounter was thought of was on the occasion of some valgar abuse being applied by Mr. O'Connell to Sir Robert Peel. This meeting, however, though the latter set out for France to prepare for it, did not come off. It is notable that most of these combatants, or would-be combatants, were of Irish extraction—Wellington, Castlereagh, Canning, Tierney, and O'Connell : a fact which would have comforted Sir Jonah Barrington.

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

	Rs.
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R. H	150
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Mr. James Moore	150
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Mr. D. P. Byramjee	150
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Mr. G. F. R. Blackwell	150
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Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, B.C.S.	150
Mr. Hashambhoy Vishram	150
Mr. Aboolla Meherally	150
Mr. W. T. Morison, C.S.	150
Mr. A. F. Pinhey	150
	50,150
Patron.	
H. H. the Rao of Cutch	1,000
Total...	51,150

A **SIMLA** correspondent writes :—Lord Dufferin, I am glad to hear, is not suffering from his hand. The operation was very successful.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

OUR STOCK of TOYS and DOLLS is so varied and numerous that it will suit any age for any price. Hundreds of 'XMAS TREES SUPPLIED every year.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, close to the Government and Mercantile Offices ; the most commodious Hotel in Bombay. For terms, &c., apply to the "MANAGER."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have been staying at the Hotel with my wife and child for upwards of a fortnight, and have been in all respects very well satisfied with it. The proprietor has been most polite and the Servants very attentive. The table has been first rate, and I can recommend it to any one wanting an economical house to live at. Ship Masters, will, I feel sure, find it most convenient, and I wish it every success. S. B., Master, Clan Graham.

WANTED, a competent SPINNING MASTER for a Up-country Cotton Mill, one who understands ring and mule twist. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to "B.," care of this paper.

WANTED, for November by a German lady, Hanoverian, RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS. Music, English, French, and elementary Violin.—"H. H.," care of POST-MASTER, Kodaikanal, Madras.

WANTED.—An Experienced, Intelligent and First-class, Government-certificated ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT in a cotton mill, at Ahmedabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, to prefer application, Address, "A.P.," care of this paper.

PHIPSON AND Co. have now received a Supply of the 1884 VINTAGE of POMMERY and GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, which has proved to be equal to that of 1874.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same ; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE ; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most eliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

FRESH ITALIAN STORES and GENERAL PROVISION.—CAL. COLONNELLO & SON., 11, Opposite the Prince's Dock.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER. Church Gate Street, Fort.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8¼ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a BAY WALER COB, "Butcher Boy," goes in Saddle and Harness, a good fencer, and carries a lady. Price, Rs. 400.—Apply to R. BAUMBACH.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5 ; postage 4 annas.

SUTTON'S SEEDS, in fancy tin boxes, just received.—Vegetable, each at Rs. 4, 8 and 16 ; Flower, each at Rs. 4, 6 and 8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

"VICTORESS" (3 sizes) New Fortress (2 sizes) and Aidress Cooking Stoves, for burning Coal, Wood, Charcoal or Coke. Send for priced illustrated catalogue. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

SILK SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS.—We have a large and beautiful choice of these favorite Shirtings, the most comfortable and durable Shirts for morning wear, at Rs. 33 per 1-4 dozen or Rs. 3-8 the yard. BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE ; W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 annas

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

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" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
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The Indian Travellers' Guide
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And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a meeting to be held on the 22nd instant, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 20th instant. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by applications to the University Office.

By order,
PETER PETERSON, M.A., D. Sc.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 4th August, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP.

THE SYNDICATE invite applications for a Government of India Scholarship tenable in England by Natives of India, the appointment to which falls to be made during the present year (1888) by the University of Bombay.

Applicants must be graduates of this University under 22 years of age.

Application must be forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 17th instant. (See next *Government Gazette* for further particulars)

By order,
P. PETERSON, M.A., D. Sc.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 4th August, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

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Places mentioned in the Fare list,

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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong C spring buggy by Kesterton.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse 14-3, 9 years old, quiet in single harness.
1 strong chesnut Arab pony.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, situate on the Back Bay sea-shore, opposite the Marine Line Station, facing the Sea.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrixes of the last Will and testament of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction (if not previously privately disposed of) on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at or near the verge of Esplanade on the Back Bay sea-shore, or near Soonapore Breech Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 750 square yards or thereabouts, together with two messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the partition wall of a garden or oart called "Goorkha" belonging to Nowrojee Byramjee, on or towards the west by the public road called the Back Bay sea-shore Road, and on or towards the north by the property of Cursetjee Muncherjee Moos and on or towards the south by the property of Sewdass Mohanjee, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 9, and which said premises are assessed under Nos. 106 and 107, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia.

PRIVATE OFFERS for the above property will be received by the undersigned up to the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property, application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY 16th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, or opposite Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, 1 and 2 lights hanging argand lamps Brussels and Persian carpets, a large size fire resisting safe, &c., &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 8, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED LINSEED, EMPTY GUNNY BAGS, AND TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Gunpowder Bunder, Mazagon, by order of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., and on account of all concerned—

R B 17 bags No. 1 damaged linseed.
41 " No. 2 " "
51 " damaged linseed, "
376 empty gunny bags.

Also a quantity of teak scantlings and broken pieces of teak.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex s. s. Sutlej—5 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for Coats, Trousers and Suits, consisting of solid corks, solid fine twills, fancy diagonal Vicuna serge, fancy tweed, twill melton, twill coating, fancy suiting, fancy checks, and stripes, check suiting, Scotch stripes, striped fancy suiting, west homespun, Hairline, Scotch tweed, thin fancy worsted, tweed suiting, solid diagonal, camel hair home-spun, &c. The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE OF THE MACHINERY OF THE FOUNDRY OF THE PERSEVERANCE FLOUR MILLS AND IRON FOUNDRY, Ld.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Perseverance Flour Mills and Iron Foundry, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the Duncan Road, near Two Tanks, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m. (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the machinery of the Company's Foundry, consisting of portable engine, drilling and punching machines, 6½ feet gap, lathe, furnace, fan, tank, Avery's platform scales with weights, kettles, bellows, anvil, weights, moulding boxes, shafting with pulleys, flywheels, vice, a lot of cast iron, &c.

The above will be sold in one lot or in separate lots, according the wishes of the intending purchasers, and will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF SEVEN FORFEITED SHARES IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Bank of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

7 shares of Rs. 500 each in the Bank of Bombay, bearing numbers 6,443, 6,444, 6,445, 6,447, 6,838, 7,419, and 8,359.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 8, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7.

WE are without any fresh financial intelligence from London to-day ; and the General Produce and Liverpool Cotton Markets were also closed yesterday for the holidays. Our only telegraphic advices are from New York, where the spot price moved up ⅛ cent. further, at 11⅛, while November Futures were 3 points lower, at 9·44 cents.

In the absence of the usual news by wire, our local markets have been without much movement. Consumers of Cotton have shown more disposition to buy to-day ; but the business reported has hardly exceeded 1,000 bales altogether, consisting of Julgaum, at Rs. 196½ ; Damurgaum, at Rs. 208 ; Hinganghat, at Rs. 220 ; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 210 ; and Compta, at Rs. 171 per candy ; the tone of the market having been steady at the previous level of rates. We have heard of nothing fresh doing to-day in contracts for the next crop, for which our last prices are still quoted, with buyers rather than sellers at the rates ; but a European firm is reported to have contracted yesterday to take a line of "Good" Broach and "Good" Julgaum, for March delivery, at Rs. 228½, and Rs. 196, respectively.

WHEAT has been decidedly quiet to-day, and Pessy has given way 1 to 2 annas per cwt. ; but the decline has not brought buyers forward, and business has been upon a limited scale. We now quote White Pessy, 91 per cent., at Rs. 4-12-0 ; and 85 per cent. at Rs. 4-11-0 per cwt. ; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

SEEDS have not been much enquired for, and few transactions in any kind have transpired ; but the tone of the market has been steady, and we repeat our quotations of last evening, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,728	bales.
Wheat	60,384	cwts.
Linseed	9,153	"
Rapeseed	7,842	"
Poppyseed	4,742	"
Groundnuts	1,335	"

FREIGHTS continue firm, but no fresh business of importance has been reported to-day. Cotton to Liverpool is quoted at 20s. per ton, and to London at 20s. ; and Wheat and Seeds at 20s., and 17s. 6d. (old scale), respectively. For Marseilles 18s. 6d. per ton is the ready rate, and 20s. for other Continental ports excepting Genoa, and Trieste and Venice, for which quotations are nominal in the absence of steamers.

EXCHANGE has been steady at yesterday's closing rates of 1s. 4 1-16d. and 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Wire Transfer and Demand, respectively, both ready and forward ; and 1s. 4½d. for 3 months' sight Sterling Credits, and 1·71½ for Francs. A business has been done between banks in Francs on demand at 30 days' sight, and some small amounts of Sterling Bank Paper have been sold at our quotation ; but beyond this nothing of importance has transpired, a few 3 months' sight Documents at 1s. 4 3-32d., and a little private Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d., being all the business in Private Paper reported. The market, however, closed steady at :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅛d.	"
Credits do	1s. 4½d.	"
Francs do.	1·71½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a rather firmer feeling this morning, and 100 11-16 to ¾ was quoted for Fours for cash, 100⅝ being named for August, and 100½ for the September account. These rates have been maintained throughout the day, and were still quoted at closing. The other denomination is still called 105 nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a fair demand for Mill shares to-day, and prices have advanced in most cases where there has been any movement. Jevraz Balloo, Khatao Mucconji, and Coorla have advanced Rs. 10 ; City of Bombay, Rs. 7½ ; New Great Eastern, and Ripon, Rs. 5 ; and Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 2½. Framji Petit have declined Rs. 20 ; Alliance, Rs. 5 ; and Oriental Rs. 2½. Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 10. Royal Flour Mill shares were done yesterday at Rs. 60 ; and sellers could not be met with to-day at an advance of Rs. 5 on that price.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	940xd
Bank of Madras	13,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,336	$125 250		5 pct.	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	..	£160

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,170
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175xd
A[illegible]t Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	410
A[illegible]ert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
A[illegible]ollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
B[illegible]lary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
B[illegible]ul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	20	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	172½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,850	1,880	Rs. 60	580
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	110
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	539 535
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	75
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 30	300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	500	Rs. 50	300xd 440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1 0 1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	202 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Nil.	49
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		600	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,950
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33¾	740
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	--	519
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	52
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	24,000	25	25	8½	
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	80	255	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	380
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	155
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	[illegible] 9	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109
Soundy & Co. Ld	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,260
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000	100		p	150
Berar Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All	—	90

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888.

THE recent resolution of the Government of India on sanitation in towns and villages would have been made more instructive than it is if the Government had culled from the records of municipal self-government some of those illustrations of "how not to do it" in which the annals of local administration in India abound. For a case in point we know of none that deserve more attention than that of Ahmedabad, where the Bombay Government two months ago came down upon the Municipality with a very effectual and a very necessary threat that if they did not set their house in order their constitution should be at once suspended, and the work that the Commissioners had failed to do for themselves the Government would peremptorily do for them. We are willing to admit that Ahmedabad has suffered somewhat from having a bad name bad out of proportion to its deserts, and that bare statistics have not always done it justice. It should be stated to the credit of the Municipality also that things have improved somewhat since Colonel Ducat, when reporting on the drainage and water of the city, placed it in the bad eminence of being the possessor of one of the highest known death-rates in any civilized city in the world. Last year the ratio of deaths was 36·36 per thousand per annum, a satisfactory falling off from the ratio of 1885, which was 50·85 per thousand. The sanitary history of the city, nevertheless, is at the best very bad, and it is difficult, on a survey of the facts, to escape the conclusion at which Colonel Ducat arrived three years ago that "as an example to the sanitary engineer of what should not be done, Ahmedabad is invaluable ; it is absolutely impossible to exaggerate the errors that have been and are still being committed ; the earth, the air, and the water are all poisoned, and the result is exactly what sanitary science would lead one to expect." The plea that bye-gones should be bye-gones would have been available had the majority of the Municipality shown a real consciousness of the mischief that they were perpetuating, and a serious intention to amend matters. But they have not, and the drainage works that have been recently resolved upon will not be due to any awakening on the part of the majority to their duty, but to the wise resolve of the Government of Bombay to insist that local self-government shall be a reality and not the costly and pernicious farce that some would like it to be

The sanitary conditions which contributed to the pre-eminence of Ahmedabad amongst the unhealthy cities of India were described at length by Colonel Ducat, Consulting Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay, in a report which he submitted to the Municipality three years ago. The water-supply of the city can only be described as abominably bad. In eight thousand houses or thereabouts, inhabited for the most part by well-to-do Mahomedans, water was derived from tanks, the receptacles of rain water, which were built underground. The water was not in general use for drinking, and though amongst the best that the town afforded, the analyses of it have as a rule been unsatisfactory. Next in order of impurity comes the water of the Sabarmatti, in which crowds of bathers and of women washing clothes are seen at all hours of the day, in which the bodies of the dead are dipped before burning, and into which tanneries, dye works, distilleries and factories drain without restraint. Yet this, we are told, is the safest and purest water within reach of the mass of the population. The wells which abound in Ahmedabad are an important and a pestilential auxiliary to the river as a means of water-supply. They derive their water from a soil at which water can anywhere be tapped at a depth of twenty-five feet, a light, easily worked and permeable deposit—as permeable, however, to pollution as to clean water. And the pollution prevails around them in abundance in structures peculiar to Ahmedabad, and known as "khalcoovas." The khalcoova is an ingeniously contrived arrangement by which foul water can be mixed with sweet without both being thrown into the same receptacle. It is built with an unbricked floor about five feet above the level of the subsoil water. The sides are of brick, without mortar in the joints, the top is arched and earthed over, and it is connected with the house drain so that it can conveniently receive all the sullage water of the house, including in that term the baser as well as the domestic sullage. Now as surely as the wicker coffins that were introduced into England a few years since to quicken decomposition serve that purpose by bringing the body into quick contact with the chemical elements in the earth around it, so the Ahmedabad khalcoovas facilitate the contamination of the wells that surround them. Basket work itself could not give freer play to pollution, and as the khalcoova sometimes remains for twenty to twenty-five years without being cleaned out no more perfect laboratory of pollution could be invented. Wells are said to exist with four or five of these store-rooms of abomination around them within a radius of twenty yards. It follows as a simple consequence that when cholera breaks out in Ahmedabad the population dependent upon wells for their water-supply are usually the first, as they always are the most severe sufferers.

The Municipality were slow to realize the disadvantage of being dependent upon such sources of supply as a befouled river and sub-soil water polluted by percolations from leaking cesspits. Even now the provision which is being made for bringing water from an unpolluted reach of the Sabarmatti is inadequate. A population for whom only five gallons per head per day of pure water is supplied will turn to its old sources of supply, and the wells will still be drawn upon. Ahmedabad will be no more behind the age than Calcutta was if some of its citizens should find religious scruples against using water brought into the city in pipes. Kristodas Pal, who passed for an enlightened man in Bengal, wrote a pamphlet warning the orthodox against doing so, and scruples of the same kind were raised against Vehar water when it was first brought to Bombay. The Ahmedabad Municipality virtually retain these polluted wells amongst the sources of their water-supply when they bring into the city only five gallons per head per day of pure water. It is true that provision is being made for an ultimate supply of ten gallons per head, but with all respect to the Municipal Commissioner who told his colleagues that half a pint a day was enough for him, (even the larger quantity will be inadequate if the standard of other large cities is taken into account. The reluctance of the majority of the Municipality to follow up the water-supply schemes by making provision for the drainage of the city has happily been overriden by a necessary exercise of the authority of the Bombay Government, or we should have seen at Ahmedabad a repetition of a very unsatisfactory but by no means unfamiliar chapter in sanitary history. A good water-supply has more than once been a positive mischief to a locality in which no proper provision for drainage had been made, and the majority of the Municipality were until three months since quite content to add Ahmedabad to the list of cities which, having brought water into their midst, had made their last state worse than their first by neglecting to provide means for carrying it away after use. For the removal of solid sewage sufficient provision has already been made. A tramway carries this out of the city, to a poudrette factory and sewage farm. Beyond this, however, the Municipality were indisposed to go far. The water-works had imposed a heavy financial responsibility upon them, and, in the words of an amendment that was carried last February against the President and a committee appointed to report upon the subject, "it was not able to bear any more burden." Besides, as the amendment stated, "there was a difference of opinion among learned men regarding the underground drainage system," and so the Municipality decided that they would do without the main sewer from the Mooda gate to the Panchkoova gate that had been recommended, and would instead carry the sullage water, which they airily declared "would not be much," in cylindrical iron tubs, to be removed in bullock carts. The majority who carried this amendment were obviously as ill-informed as it was possible to be concerning the business on which they voted. Widely varying estimates were formed of the quantity of sullage that would have to be disposed of. One estimate put it at a gallon per head per day ; another at half a gallon ; a third at twenty-four ounces. Dr. Hewlett, who was a rather better witness, put it at six, and he presented the Municipality with a graphic picture of the process that the majority a couple of months later formally favoured. He could not persuade them ; nothing short of a minatory Government Resolution was effectual for that, and the consequence is that Ahmedabad owes it not to its constitutional liberties at all, but to the steps taken to prevent it making an obstinate and unconstitutional use of them, that the necessary complement to its water-works scheme is to be provided without further delay. From which it appears that if self-government in the mofussil is to be a beneficent reality instead of an unbeneficent form of misgovernment it must be kept in constant and effective touch with the central authority, and in that connection much is to be said for the suggestion made by the Government of India in their recent resolution that a strong Sanitary Board should be constituted at each centre of local administration in order to exercise a checking, advising and enforcing influence over the work of the "local" sanitary authorities.

THE Parsees, among the other athletic exercises of western origin that they have taken kindly to, have not overlooked cycling. Several of the more active members of the community may be seen any day in the year on bicycles or tricycles, skilfully threading the crowded thoroughfares of the native town, or whirling rapidly along the more open suburban roads. But the Hindoos have not followed their lead in this matter, and what has been done so far in the way of cycling in India is by no means enough to satisfy the author of a pamphlet we have before us, considering this exercise in its medical aspects. The writer, who seems from internal evidence to be a Parsee doctor, recommends tricycling and bicycling very strongly, as about the best preservative of health in this country for young and middle-aged persons of both sexes. According to his pamphlet, cycling, if pursued with moderation, would seem to be the real secret of health in India. We have indeed in our day heard an immense variety of very different practices confidently proclaimed as "the secret of health in India." Even doctors themselves are almost as much inclined to disagree upon this important question as ordinary men. Some of us think that health is secured by early rising, others by lying in bed, some advocate total abstinence, others a liberal daily allowance of alcohol. According to some we should, in Bombay at least, take no exercise, while the more energetic spirits urge continual activity in the open air. Even among the latter there is a certain amount of difference of opinion. Some extol lawn-tennis, some cricket, some riding, some walking, some boating, and our Parsee doctor, whose pamphlet we are considering now, comes forward to urge emphatically the sanitative virtues of cycling. His remarks are chiefly intended for natives, but the arguments may be allowed a wider scope. A certain number of Europeans, who do not care for the more violent forms of exercise, and find walking monotonous and depressing, are too apt to drift into contentment with what is called by a misnomer carriage-exercise. Now riding on a tricycle is quite safe and easy. Besides, it is not nearly such hard work as walking, and is much more exhilarating owing to the greater rapidity with which you get over the ground and the consequent change of air and scene. It is thus a pleasant and healthy exercise within the power of everybody except the very old or very weak. Of the many diseases that may be cured or prevented by pleasant exercise the most common, we are told, is "that bane of modern civilized communities, namely, chronic dyspepsia. It generally is most troublesome and intractable in middle-aged men and women—just that very class of people who cannot practise gymnastics or take any other violent form of exercise. If riding, or walking, or tennis does not suit them for some reason or other, cycling is the best and safest exercise for them. Lord Palmerston is said to have remarked that the outside of a horse is the best thing for the inside of a man. It may be said with equal truth about the velocipede." The same exercise is also an efficacious means of reducing obesity. Therefore the advocate of cycling calls upon "those who take very little exercise and who are rolling in ghee as well as in riches, such as, for instance, our philanthropic Parsee and Hindoo millionaires, to have the moral courage to mount up on bicycles and tricycles, and not to mind being now and again quizzed by wags who will persist in seeing something grotesque in big burly men perched on the top of these machines." The advice given in the pamphlet is on the whole very sensible and will, we hope, be followed by many citizens of Bombay to the advantage of their digestions and their figures. At the same time we must warn the writer that he is too sanguine in expecting Banias and Parsees to take to the bicycle and tricycle when they are threatened with chronic dyspepsia or fatty degeneration of the heart. Also he is too far in advance of the times when he urges native ladies to take to the velocipede, seeing that even in England the fair sex have not yet shown much inclination to trust themselves to the iron horse on wheels.

To judge by what we hear from London there is a serious intention to make a gold boom in connection with the Hyderabad concession. Good use has been made of the reports sent home from Hyderabad, one of which has reference to the gold prospecting in the Raichore Doab. A glowing account has found its way into the *Evening Post*, describing the existence of five hundred and fifty square miles of auriferous country. In one hundred and thirty of these have been found the trace of old workings, from the dump of which every sample contains gold. Messrs. Morgan, of Bristol and London, have based on the data supplied to them a report, in which they make a comparison with the present market value of gold properties in Mysore, and they arrive at the conclusion that after making full allowance for capital spent and work done, the value of the Company's gold discoveries tops a million sterling. The exact estimate which Messrs. Morgan arrive at is £1,080,000 for the gold discoveries—"so far as they have gone." The *Post*, proud of having given advice to the shareholders of the Company to "hold their Deccans," now informs them that Deccans have gone up to £7 a share, and goes on to say that the gold operations have so far proved that gold exists in one hundred and thirty square miles of auriferous country. It is a pity to distract one's attention from this golden vision, by speaking of the forty thousand pounds per annum which Singareni will produce at a "moderate calculation," or to disturb our minds about the prospect of diamonds. It is enough to know that in the opinion of the London evening paper the news from the property is satisfactory, and that no one "should be surprised to see the shares have a little spurt on it." It will be recollected that Mr. Batten, the Chairman of the Company, assured the Parliamentary Committee that if it had not been for the enquiry, the gold fields of Hyderabad would have been sold in the London market to another company for a million stirling. There were other indications that more millions than one would have been made out of the Hyderabad concession if mischief-makers had not spoiled all. Neither Mr. Batten nor Messrs. Morgan appear to remember that by one of the clauses of the concession—to which Mr. Labouchere devoted a great deal of attention—the Hyderabad State would be entitled to have a "fair rent" for any minerals that are raised under the concession. What is a fair rent ?

THE Civil Service Commissioners have been troubled by a delicate question. A candidate for the Indian Service appeared before them who said he was born in Oude on July 13, 1869. "Was he a British subject ?" asked the Commissioners. "No," replied Mr. Pontifex, of the India Office. "The subject of a protected Native State is not a natural born subject of the Queen—unless he happened to have been born within the Queen's Dominions." The Duke of Argyll used to be fond of saying that the Indian princes were, after all, only nobles of high degree. This decision puts them and their subjects very much in a position of independence. It seems that the candidate and his father have recently resided in Hyderabad, but nothing more is said as to the identity of this A.B., as he is designated. He was not allowed to compete, not being a British-born subject.

THE *Star*, the new London evening paper, says :—"A serious literary charge is brought against Sir Edwin Arnold, editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, and author of several volumes of poems on Indian subjects, by Professor Peter Peterson, of Bombay University. Sir Edwin has received high praise from the critical journals for surpassing Tom Moore, in actually 'studying the languages and ransacking the literatures of Eastern races.' Mr. Peterson, however, now states that eight of the lyrics interspersed in Sir Edwin Arnold's 'In an Indian Temple'—a poem which has been singled out for special praise—are taken without acknowledgment from his English preface to an edition of 'Vallabhadva's Sabhashitavali' published in 1886. This is a grave charge. What is Sir Edwin's answer ?"

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Aden of a second explosion at the Government store of blasting gelatine that has occurred within two months. The first explosion, of from 2,000lb. to 3,000lb. of the same material, occurred on the night of May 3. The manager of Luke, Thomas and Co. writes :—"Aden, July 2.—I am sorry to inform you that there has been another serious explosion of nitro-glycerine. The quantity is not reported this time, but the stock is now exhausted, I believe. The sentry was blown to atoms."

THE Kolapore Cup was shot for at the Wimbledon meeting on the 18th ult. by representatives of England, Canada, Jersey, and Guernsey, and resulted in a victory for the home team by thirteen points, Canada being second. Cambridge won the Chancellors' Plate, competed for by teams representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities. The United Services Cup, competed for by teams of eight representing the army, navy, marines, yeomanry, militia, and volunteers, was won by the volunteers. During the afternoon the shooting was interrupted by a thunderstorm, the rain falling in torrents. It is announced that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the Camp on Saturday, the 21st inst., when her Royal Highness will present the prizes.

THE Right Rev. L. G. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to India.

MR. L. G. BHADBHADE, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, was yesterday sworn before Mr. Justice Bayley and admitted as an advocate of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Bhadbhade is a graduate of the Bombay University, and his University career has been a distinguished one both in England and India, he having obtained the Perry Prize for Jurisprudence, the Havelock Prize, and the Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize of the Bombay University. He has also taken the degree of B. A. with honours at Balliol College, Oxford, and was elected Boden Scholar at the University of Oxford.

THERE has been great excitement at the Persian Court, says *Vanity Fair*, His Imperial Majesty having had a tooth drawn. The operator was a Swedish dentist resident in Teheran, and the operation was most successful. It was performed in the presence of all the great Court functionaries, who were, like the Shah, in a great state of trepidation as to the result, and who, in order to conciliate Fate, had placed heavy purses of gold at the feet of his Majesty. The operation over, his Imperial Majesty presented one purse and a valuable shawl to the lucky dentist, pocketing himself the remainder with an air of great satisfaction.

A STORY which illustrates the anomalies of our postal service in a very striking manner is being circulated. As is well known, the postal rate for newspapers to India is much higher in England than in France, and it occurred to a large firm who send great quantities of newspapers every week to the East that they would save money by sending their papers in bulk to Calais, and having them stamped and posted there. The scheme was tried, and the firm is saving about £1,000 a year by it.

A RAILWAY through Central Asia to Pekin—this is the latest Russian project. It will probably be a long time before the terminus at Pekin is reached, but a railway through the whole length of Siberia, with its eastern terminus in the Primorsk or coast province on the Pacific, is a plan which will be certainly carried into effect within the next few years. This will enable Russia to do easily what she could now only attempt with great loss of time and treasure—namely, to move an effective force to the northern frontiers of China. Once this line is made, a branch to Pekin will be no very difficult matter. Russian influence has been on the wane in China for many years. The growth of Russian naval power in the Pacific, and this Siberian railway project, will help to revive it.

DR. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C., has been proposed as Dean of Medicine in place of Dr. Carter by Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee and Dr. A. P. Cama.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply to a question, said that the Chairman of the Currency Commission hopes to present the report within two months.

EXTENSION OF BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that negotiation continues for the extension of British Protectorate in North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei.

ZULULAND.

DURBAN, Aug. 6.

Two columns are advancing on Ceza Bush.

Dinizulu's locality and intentions are not known.

THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT AMIENS.

PARIS, Aug. 7.

Rioting took place at Amiens yesterday evening.

The men on strike sacked and set fire to a factory.

They afterwards prevented the firemen from extinguishing the flames.

The cavalry appeared on the scene and charged the rioters with drawn swords, and succeeded in clearing the streets.

The fire has been controlled and the streets are occupied by the military.

THE HYDERABAD MINING COMPANY.

CIRCULATION OF FALSE REPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that from frequent paragraphs in the English newspapers within the last fortnight it is evident that the press is being manipulated for the purposes of Stock Exchange speculations.

On Friday a circular from Mr. Watson was in every broker's office claiming that he had answered every question asked him fully and completely and asking for proxies at a shareholders' meeting announced for Tuesday.

The directors have called the annual meeting two days in advance of the Committee's report, and if, as is certain, the meeting adjourns over the interval, so that the report may be considered, all proxies sent to Mr. Watson would legally hold good for the later meeting.

After the false reports appeared in the newspapers the *Bullionist* published a strong bull article justifying the entire conduct of the promoters.

It is said that when the House of Lords' measure, known as the Companies' Bill, reaches the Commons next session, Mr. Chamberlain will move for a Royal Commission to consider the existing Acts.

SIR ASMAN JAH.

This morning, the 7th instant, Sir Asman Jah presented in open Durbar a complimentary "Kharita" from the Nizam to the Viceroy. The proceedings were purely ceremonial, and lasted but a very short time. This afternoon the Viceroy paid a private visit to the Minister.

RAILWAY PROVIDENT FUNDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

In the case of Hornett, the insolvent, Justice Trevelyan decided that the rule to show cause why accumulations credited to him in the Provident Fund of the E. I. Railway should not be made over to the Official Assignee was discharged, but the rule, issued on insolvent to show cause why the amount should not be included in his schedule, was made absolute.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Aug. 7.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Wun district was held at Yeotmal on the 4th instant, in connection with the National Congress. Mr. Hussain Miya Izardar, of Mendhla, presided.

Mr. Joshi, pleader of Amraoti, addressed the meeting. Great sympathy with the Congress was expressed and a standing sub-committee for the Wun district formed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam, with homeward mails of 31st July, arrived here from Bombay, at 1 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Teheran arrived here from Bombay on 4th inst.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia left here for Bombay this evening.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Aug. 6.

10 p.m.	80·2

TUESDAY, Aug. 7.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	81·6

TEEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes at Mozambique on the morning of the 10th inst.

Both cables Banjoewangi and Port Darwin now right.

Mauritius mail closes at Aden at noon on the 11th inst.

POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 7.

THE annual sky races here began to-day in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The weather was showery till four in the afternoon, but the evening was fine. The course was in excellent order. Archer the bookmaker was present, also Brittains Penciller. The Band of the Royal Fusiliers enlivened the occasion with some choice music. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were unavoidably absent. The racing on the whole was very good with close finishes, the favourites having won four races.

FIRST RACE.—"The Colonials"—(Open.) Value Rs. 199 for all horses W. A. C. raised 28lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs.; winners of a race, value Rs. 99 or upwards, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. extra. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Distance, 1 mile. Entrance, 15th July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 15.

Dr Bull's g w g Corinthian, 10st 11lb, Mr Locke .. 1
Capt Melvill's b w m Florrie, 10st 7lb, Capt Ross... 2
Mr Melton's b w g Honour Bright, 10st 4lb, Owner. 3

Time—1 min. 57 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Subalterns Cup."—(Closed.) Value Rs. 199 for all A. and C. B. ponies, Arabs 13-2 and C. B.'s 13-3 to carry 11st; weight for age and inches. Maidens allowed 7lbs.; winner of a race, value Rs. 49 and upwards, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. extra. Winner of a race, value Rs. 99, 4lbs. in addition. Distance, 5 furlongs. Entrance, 15th July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 15.

Major Beaver's b a p Sharp, 10st 5lb, Mr Locke.... 1
Capt Holland's ch c b m Allblaze, 9st 13lb, Mr Welman 2
Mr Goring Jone's ch cb p The Bruser, 9st 13lb, Major Peyton 3
Capt Hamilton's l c b m Fairy, 10st, Mr Melton...... 0
Capt Hibbert's g c b geld Blue Blood, 10st, Owner.... 0
Mr England's g a p Dewdrop, 11st 11lb, Owner... .. 0
Mr Kempton's b a p Curator, 8st 12lb, Owner 0
Col Willoughby's ch c b p Recruit, 11st 7lb, Mr Edwards 0
Mr Cotgrave's b a p Midget, 9st 8lb, Owner 0
Mr Pottinger's g a p Shumlan, 9st 7lb, Capt Morris. 0
Mr Dale's b a p Hopeful, 7st 13lb, Native 0
Mr Derwent's b a p Clever Boy, 8st 8lb, Robinson... 0
Mr M C M's ch c b m Star One, 9st 6lb, Capt Ross. 0
Mr Burney's g a p Beryl, 9st 12lb, Capt Payne...... 0

Won by a short length. Bruises a good third. Time—1 min. 13 secs. Curator scratched.

THIRD RACE.—"The Royal Artillery Cup."—Value Rs.—presented by the Officers, R.A., Poona Division. For all Arabs, *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of officers on full or half pay of the Army and Navy. Members of the Covenanted Civil Service or recognized Clubs, which have been in their possession since 1st June, 1888. Weight for age, raised 28lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs.; Galloways 7lbs.; horses landed since 1st September, 1887, allowed 4lbs. Winner once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs. three times or oftener, 10lbs. extra; winner of a race to which Rs. 1,000 were added to carry an extra penalty of 7lbs. of Rs. 300, 4lbs. extra; 2nd horse to receive Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50 from the fund. Starting Sweep of Rs. 20 to go to the winner; all entrances to go to the fund. Distance, 1 mile.

Capt Payne's b a h Warrior, 10st 8lb, Owner 1
Col Steven's ga geld Yorstoun, 10st 1lb, Mr Welman 2
Mr Dale's g a h Firefly, 10st 7lb, Major Peyton.......... 3
Mr Cotgrave's g a h Mania, Owner 0
Col Salmon's g a h Seaking, 10st 7lb, Mr Locke...... 0
Mr Braid's ch a gal Blazes, 10st, Mr Sherard.......... 0
Capt Steele's br a h North Star, 10st 7lb, Capt Hanwell 0

Won by three-quarter or half length. Time—2 min. Mania carried 9st. 11lbs.

FOURTH RACE.—"Durham Light Infantry Cup."—Value Rs. 400. Presented by the officers of the Durham Light Infantry—Special terms.—For all Maiden Galloways of the day 13-3 and under; 13-3 to carry 11-10; C. B.'s allowed 10lbs. Weight for age and inches. Open to Officers of the Army, Navy, and Covenanted Civil Service, serving in the Bombay Presidency. Any pony or Galloway running to be claimable for Rs. 500. Any surplus over claiming price to go to the fund. G. R. Entrance Rs 10 to go to second horse. Entrance close 15th July. Distance R. C.

Capt Hanwell's ch a p Ding (late Salem), 11st 3lb... 1
Capt Hibbert's b a p The Bear, 11st 1lb, Owner...... 2
Mr Woolmer's g c b p Bunnia, 10st 13lbs, Owner ... 3
Mr E Cotgrave's ch cb p Peter, 10st 6lb, Owner...... 0
Mr Solly-Flood's a c b m Dandy, 10st 11lb, Owner. 0
Mr Cooke's g a p Dark, Maj Peyton 0
Mr Burney's b a p geld Diletto, 10st, Capt Payne.... 0

Won by a length and a half. Time—3 min. 15secs. Owner rode Ding. Dark carried 10st. 7lbs. This was an interesting race. Betting: 3 to 1 on Ding.

FIFTH RACE.—"Galloway Plate."—(Open) Rs. 199. For all Arabs and C. B. Galloways, 14 hands and under. Weight for age and inches, raised 21lbs C. B. allowed 7lbs; Maidens allowed 5 lbs; winners once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs extra. Distance, 7 furlongs. Entrance, 15th July, Rs. 10; and 1st August, Rs. 15.

Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's c a h Shahrooke, 10st, Mr Hanwell 1
Mr Dale's b a g Holyrood, 9st 12lb, Maj Peyton...... 2
Mr S A W.'s g a p Bedouin, 9st 5lb, Capt Ross 3
Mr Woolmer's b a p The Gift, 10st 5lb, Owner 0
Aga Z Shah's b a g The Shah (late Syed), 10st 12lb, Mr Melton 0
Mr Framjee's b a g Halab, 10st 2lb, Mr Cotgrave ... 0
Mr Locke's b a g Lonsdale 10st 2lb, Owner.......... 0

This was a splendid race, run at dusk. Won by a head on post. Time—1 min. 46 secs.

The Stewards of the Sky Races are Col Le Marchant, R H A; Lieut-Col Willoughby, 3rd Q O Cavalry; Lieut-Col Westmacot, 28th Pioneers; Lieut-Col Becher, Equerry, H R H C-in-C; Mr A Keyser, C S; Maj Pochin, Royal Fusiliers; Capt S Payne, Durham Light Infantry; and Capt Steele, Brigade-Major.

THE outbreak of cholera at Murree has been one of remarkable virulence, ten deaths occurring out of sixteen seizures.

THE Senate of the Madras University have appointed the Committee for the U. C. S. Examinations of 1888-89. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen:—President: Dr. John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D., Inspector of Schools 4th Division; Vice-President: Mr. John Adam, M.A., Principal Pacheappa's College; and members:—Reverend Father Walsh, M. R. Ry. P. Vijiarunga Moodelliar (Chairman of the Telugu Board), Miss Stevens, Mr. Messinier, M. R. Ry. B. Hanamuntha Rao, B.A., Mr. J. M. Hensman, B.A., Mr. R. S. Shepherd, B.A., and Mr. J. Zacchaeus, B.A.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE, Commanding in Upper Burma, is, the local paper thinks, the officer most likely to succeed to the Allahabad command vacant by General Lynch's death. "His claims, it remarks, were put forward strongly by the Indian authorities when Sir Thomas Baker left, but other views prevailed at home. Burma is now so well under control that General White can be spared from that command, and his services transferred to Bengal, where a wider scope will be given for his great abilities. The appointment, if made, would be one most acceptable in every way to the army in Upper India."

No more examinations of candidates for Master's or Mate's certificates are, the local *Times* understands, to be held in Madras. The Port Officer recently addressed Government on the subject, representing that, as Madras is now only a port of call, and vessels, as a rule, only stay for short periods, it would be a difficult matter to obtain the services of any of the Commanders to form a Board of Examiners. Government have, on these grounds, accorded their sanction to the proposal made by Captain Street, that no more examinations be held in Madras, and candidates will consequently now have to proceed either to Calcutta or Bombay for the purpose of passing.

THE new Chinese Immigration Act passed by the New South Wales Parliament indemnifies the Government for its past actions. The naturalization of Chinese will in future not be allowed, and all Chinese leaving the colony, except those naturalized therein, will, on returning, be subject to the provisions of the Act. The number of Chinese to be brought to the colony by any single vessel is not to exceed the proportion of one Chinaman to every 300 tons of burden. The poll tax is fixed at £100 and the penalty for evasion at £50. No Chinese arriving after the passing of the Act will be allowed to engage in mining without the authority of the Minister of Mines. Chinese who may have been born British subjects are not affected by the Bill.

AN "OBSERVER" WHO KEEPS HIS EYES SHUT.

THE question was recently put whether the Town Council or the Corporation had ever refused to sanction anything which the executive declared to be essential to a satisfactory construction of the two reservoirs which were now leaking. This question required an answer. In the long document, of which it formed part, it was asserted distinctly that the fault was not that of the contractors, who, it was tacitly assumed, were bound to do bad work if they got the chance, and that therefore they could not be blamed for anything that was defective if the supervision was defective. That the supervision was defective was regarded as a self-evident proposition, and the responsibility was laid directly on the executive. The implication was that nothing the executive asked for had ever been refused. The writer emphasised this by referring to the "papers before me," and it was argued that the whole mischief had arisen from the absence of proper supervision by the engineering department. Before dealing with this question we examined the papers on which these allegations were made. We found that there was very good evidence indeed to sustain the theory that the Bhunderwada Reservoir suffered from defective supervision. And we found also that the need for proper supervision was fully realised by the executive, that the necessary arrangements which would have ensured it were proposed by the executive, and that necessary sanction was refused by the Town Council and the Corporation at the instance of the Works Committee. Ordinary care in the examination of the papers would have shown this at once; but by ignoring the facts it was possible to prefer grave charges against absent men. In 1878 the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. John Hay Grant, and the engineers, Mr. Walton and Mr. Braham, stated in writing that the importance and extent of the works in progress required a larger staff for supervision, and had warned the Corporation that if it were not provided great disappointment and heavy loss would be entailed. An anonymous writer yesterday occupied a column of print, of which the burden is that we have not produced a single line of evidence in support of our statement. We now produce it. The evidence is in the records of the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council for 1878 and 1879. All that is necessary is to open the bound volumes and read.

The facts are indisputable. The Works Committee having struck out of the list the two assistant engineers whose services had been sanctioned by the Corporation, the one for the drainage works and the other for the Bhunderwada works, Mr. J. H. Grant wrote on the 16th December 1879 to the Town Council:—

The services of both the assistant engineers sanctioned by the Town Council in their Resolution of 24th November 1878 cannot be dispensed with as proposed by the Works Committee. Mr. Walton having omitted to refer to one important point, I may add that the Works Committee having recommended the abolition of the appointment of manager of the Executive Engineer's office, a great deal of office routine, correspondence and account work will be thrown on the Executive Engineer, which must necessarily interfere with his out-door duties, and take up a great deal of his time, and, therefore, he will require the services of an engineer in the office, as well as on the works. And in the event of sickness or temporary absence of the Executive Engineer, even for a few days, the greatest inconvenience would be caused if he had no competent person in his office to carry on his duties.

Mr. Grant submitted to the Corporation a long report from Mr. Walton, setting forth the number and extent of the new works then on hand or about to be begun, for which in the previous year the Corporation had decided to employ the services of Mr. Braham and two assistant engineers. Mr. Walton's report is too voluminous and detailed for reproduction here, but the following passage will indicate its purport and the magnitude of the works needing supervision:—

The Resolution of the Works Committee recommends, however, the abolition of both appointments, and I feel most strongly that I should fail in my duty were I to neglect to point out to you that this recommendation, if it be persevered in, may possibly, and indeed I may say, will probably, lead not only to ultimate extra cost in the construction of the works, but also to delay in the time of completion, and perhaps failure in the most vital and important details of the scheme. In support of this assertion I would beg to call your attention to the quantity of work which has to be undertaken, to the distance over which it will extend, to the number of different points at which it must necessarily be progressing simultaneously, and to the fact that the period allowed for completion is only fifteen working months. The particulars of the work are as follows:—1. Main Sewer—4½ miles long. 2. Outfall Sewer—doubled-barrelled, ½ mile long. 3. Pumping Station and erection of machinery. 4. Pipe Sewers—33 miles long.

It will be seen then that there are four distinct works to go on together, but as these must imperatively be carried on at a number of different points in order to secure their completion within the period limited by the contracts, the actual number of works to be in progress at one and the same time may be considered as follows:—

	No. of points in progress.
1. Main Sewer	4
2. Outfall Sewer	2 (land and sea).
3. Pumping Stationary Machinery	1
4. Pipe Sewers	8
Total	15

So there will be no fewer than fifteen different places (and I am not at all satisfied that it may not be necessary to increase this number, especially as regards pipe sewers) extending over a length of thirty-seven and three-fourth miles, at every one of which points important work will be going on simultaneously, all requiring daily careful professional supervision.

It was further pointed out that it was utterly impossible for any single person, however energetic he might be, to properly, carefully, and sufficiently examine so many works in one day, even if he could devote the whole of his time to this duty, to the exclusion of office work. As the result of this protest one of the two assistant engineers was retained to assist Mr. Walton in his miles of works, the inspectors' pay being cut down by way of set off. The assistant engineer required for the Bhunderwada Reservoir was disallowed, in spite of the strong remonstrances of Mr. Braham, who had the whole of the routine work of the Executive Engineer's Department on his hands while the reservoir was being built. The manager of the Executive Engineer's office was dismissed, so that in addition to all the Departmental out-of-doors work and the reservoir he had the office routine to occupy his time.

The cutting down of the staff was part of a settled policy to reduce the expenses of supervision in pursuit of an illusory economy. In the year 1878, the Town Council had determined to dispense with the services of Mr. Braham. The Council "voted him a special Resolution and told him to go about his business," as the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik complained in the Corporation. This was done when three new extensive works were on hand, and the Rao Saheb denounced the wrong-headed economy, which, when the department was spending seven or eight lakhs of rupees, sought to save a few hundreds at the cost of efficiency. Mr. Mathew, C. E., stated that the first proposal was that Mr. Walton should have two engineer assistants, and that Mr. Braham should have another assistant with a separate establishment. The Works Committee cut down the estimate by one-third, but retaining Mr. Braham's services. The Town Council dispensed with Mr. Braham, and the Rao Saheb proposed in the Corporation that his services should be retained, being then more necessary than ever. The Municipal Commissioner stated that he had been opposed to the reduction of the engineering staff. When it was proposed it took him by surprise, and he told the Town Council that he would not be responsible for the consequences that might arise. Mr. Kirkham, speaking on the same side, dwelt on the folly of saving small sums when dealing with such large works, and he prophetically stated that any amount spent in securing early and competent supervision would be the best economy in the long run. Colonel Hancock, R. E., who was then chairman of the Corporation, also pointed out that what would be saved in one way might be lost in another, and recommended that the services of Mr. Braham should be retained. The Corporation agreed to this course, and the resolution of the Town Council on that point was overruled. Nevertheless only one of the assistant engineers was allowed, and the pay of inspectors was reduced—a reduction which involved a change in the personnel, and there is some reason to suppose, a deterioration of its quality.

We have now produced from records the evidence—which was invisible to an observer who, if he examined the papers at all, must have kept his eyes shut to avoid seeing it. The member of the Town Council who drew up an angry minute on the subject, stated that he had the papers before him. None so blind as those who will not see. We get the gauge of an Observer's capacity to arrive at a sound judgment in regard to the construction of great works in the solemn declaration that a maistry on a hundred a month could build reservoirs without a flaw:—"A maistry specially skilled in tank work seems to be a desideratum in our Municipality!" Even a maistry would need a little skilled supervision.

TWO PERSIAN MURDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TEHERAN, July 4.

WE have had two sensational cases of murder during the past month. The first was as follows:—A young woman killed her old husband in a most atrocious manner, peculiar to the East and, as Persian history tells us, often resorted to by women against men. The murderess was barely twenty years of age, the victim over sixty. The husband, an old reprobate, neglected his wife and, taking advantage of his position as an officer of the palace-guard, had numerous intrigues with other women. Jealousy took hold of the woman, and one evening, after bitterly reproaching her husband, she killed him. She confessed her crime with all details, and was condemned to death according to divine law propounded by a learned doctor. Council was held as to the manner of execution. Some said that the woman should be thrown headlong from a high building, others said she should be buried alive, others that she should be thrown before the lion in the Zoological Gardens. However, the youth and beauty of the woman, and the great provocation she received, must have influenced the authorities, for we now hear that she has been pardoned and has recovered her liberty.

The other case was much more sensational. Prince Khaleel Mirza, a man 35 years of age, son of Nadir Mirza, whose sister is one of the wives of the Shah, went out one evening to see some friends. On his way home he was very drunk, and some policemen arrested him and took him to the house of the Kedkhoda of the quarter. A Kedkhoda is a man with the functions of the Constable of English parishes during the Middle Ages. The Kedkhoda, a Syed, descendant of the Prophet, and of good family, being closely related to the former Governor of Teheran, was on the terrace of his house with a woman of bad repute. The policemen gave the prince over to the prison-warder and went away. The Kedkhoda ordered the prison-warder to chain the prisoner up. The prince expostulated, the other replied, and much bad language passed. The Kedkhoda then came down from the roof and pushed the prince into a cell. All this was witnessed by the woman on the roof, by the prison-warder, and by another prisoner then on the premises. The Kedkhoda then sent the prison-warder and the woman away, and locked the cell in which the other prisoner was. The latter then heard the Kedkhoda going into the cell in which the prince was, heard him beating the prince, who moaned once or twice, and then all was quiet. Now appeared a fourth witness, a stable-boy. He said that the Kedkhoda called him into a cell, and that he there saw the prince lying dead on his back. The murdered man's head was held in a *kund* (Persian stocks, a heavy log of wood with holes and an iron bar) and his face was disfigured by burns which the Kedkhoda had made with a lamp in order to make it unrecognisable. The Kedkhoda, with the help of the boy, then put the body into a carpet, and hid it under a dung heap behind the wall of a neighbour's house. Two days after that the father of the murdered man made enquiries regarding his son's whereabouts, and the woman related how she had seen the prince brought to the Kedkhoda's house. The policemen also deposed that they had given the prince over to the prison-warder. The prison-warder and the other prisoner were then examined, and, finally, the stable-boy gave evidence. The body was found horribly disfigured and in a high state of decomposition, and the Kedkhoda, who denied everything, was imprisoned in the compound of the War Office by order of Prince Naib-i-Sultaneh, Governor of Teheran, and Minister for War. The relatives of the murdered men, particularly the women, cried for vengeance, the Naib-i-Sultaneh went off to see the Shah, and the latter ordered that the Kedkhoda was to be given up to the family of the murdered prince. The relatives of the murderer also were not idle, tried to get up a petition to the Shah and offered blood-money to the relatives, as much as Rs. 44,000 it is said; but to be before them, a number of princes, father, brother, cousins of the murdered man, on Wednesday, the 27th ult., forced their way into the War Office compound, and there brutally killed the assassin. Now, the holy law says that only the heir or next-of-kin is to retaliate, and it is added, "let him not exceed the bounds of moderation in putting to death the murderer in too cruel a manner;" but here were far removed cousins of the murdered prince, one, a grandson of the Shah, hacking and tearing the body of the wretched man to pieces and then dragging the mangled limbs about and burning them with petroleum. It was curious to see a number of polite and affable Royal Highnesses suddenly act like a horde of yelling savages.

It is needless to say that this way of administering justice did not meet with his Majesty's approval. A good many of the princes passed a *mauvais quart d'heure* when the Shah had them called up to his country-seat the next day. Two of the young men received a carefully applied bastinado; two others were exiled to Koom. If the princes had not been punished the Syeds of Teheran would probably have made a demonstration. Now everybody is happy, princes are satisfied, and Syeds have nothing to complain of. In order to further pacify the latter, one of the assassin's sons has been appointed to the office his father had held, and another made lieutenant in the police force.

Everybody is now fully convinced that the circular, of which I spoke in my last letter, is meant to put a shop to the English Bank in Persia, and many are inclined to ascribe its publication to Russian instigation; they forget, however, that the Russians are thereby also debarred from undertaking any banking business.

Hussain Kuli Khan, who was up to a few months ago Persian Consul-General at Bombay, will have the honour of being the first representative of Persia accredited to the United States of America. He will proceed to Washington as Consul-General and Minister-Resident, a post to which he was appointed at the end of last year. The other day I heard him speaking of his voyage to Yengidunya (America); outwardly he seemed very glad and overjoyed, but one could see that he was inwardly very sad when comparing his meagre salary with the handsome pay of the other representatives at Washington. The total absence there of adulatory Parsis is also a drawback to him.

THE following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Stakes run on the 3rd instant:—Stourhead, 1; Clan Chattan, 2; Fealty, 3. Stourhead won by a short head.

THE Swedish Iron Masters Association have at the suggestion of the Board of Directors of the Swedish Export Association, assigned the sum of 7,500 kroners for the purpose of sending out an agent to travel in India and China to endeavour to push the sale of Swedish iron and manufactures in the Eastern markets.

THE *Invalide Russe* gives particulars of the new ironclad, Pamiat Azova, recently launched. The vessel, though more powerful and swift, is of the type represented in the Russian Navy by the *Vladimir Monomakh* and the *Dmitri Donskoi*. Its length is 115 metres, and its maximum breadth 15 metres, and it is of 6,000 tons displacement. It is provided with two screws propelled by triple-expansion engines, giving in all 8,500 normal horse power, and 11,500 horse-power if necessary, whereby 17 and 18 knots will, it is hoped, be respectively attained. The vessel is armed with sixteen guns. The hull is of steel with double bottom, and the submerged part is further covered with two thicknesses of wood protected by copper. It is belted at the floating-line with steel of 15 cm., reduced fore and aft to 10 cm., and the bridge is plated with 5 or 6 cm. It is alleged that the provision of coal will suffice for a course of 15,000 nautical miles.

THE PHARMACOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent of your contemporary expresses a doubt as to whether "native correspondents, who write so glibly and ardently in favour of a pharmacological laboratory, have the slightest idea of what it is, or of the nature of the work performed in it." Let me assure "Tophet" that, although some native correspondents may not have actually seen a pharmacological laboratory, they have probably obtained nearly as good an idea of its work from the literature on the subject as from personal observation. I admit that in a pharmacological laboratory vivisection has sometimes to be performed, especially in physiological experiments. But on that account it need not become "a sort of head-centre of vivisection." The tortures and cruelties so glowingly referred to in "Tophet's" letter do not occur, if at all, in such intensity as he describes them; subcutaneous injection of drugs does not necessarily cause torture. When there is any painful procedure involved, it is usual to administer anæsthetics, or sometimes to remove the sensorium. While at Baroda I performed several experiments on animals (pariah dogs and others) to test the efficacy of several reputed antidotes against snake-poison. In none of them did I myself or any member of the committee appointed by the Durbar for the purpose of investigation observe any symptoms of pain manifested by the animals under experiment. At Palanpur, too, I performed certain experiments on the bis-cobra (*chandan-gho*) at the instance of Colonel Shortt, the then Political Superintendent, with a view to ascertain the venomous nature of the reptile. It was in the very midst of a Jain or Shrawak population, yet no objection was ever made, and, as far as I could see, their religious susceptibilities were never offended. The harrowing picture drawn by "Tophet," which is apparently intended to play upon the susceptibilities of Hindoos and Jains in particular, has no foundations in fact. There are in existence institutions which offend their susceptibilities more keenly than would a pharmacological laboratory. No Jain feeling was ever consulted when the slaughter-house of Bandora was founded. The supposed cruelties in a pharmacological laboratory will be relieved by the eventual benefits accruing to humanity from them. But, as I have said above, there are really no such cruelties as "Tophet" imagines.

To say that the almost convulsive movements observed after the partial or complete removal of the sensorium is an indication of torture, is simply to betray an ignorance of physiology. An animal without the sensorium is very much like the separated tail of a lizard. Does "Tophet" believe that the writhing of the tail-piece is an indication of torture? Even such a simple experiment in physiology as that of Turo's, which is intended to watch the reflex action of the cord and the nerves in a decapitated frog, would show the incorrectness of such a supposition. As to the removal of the skull-cap which "Tophet" refers to, I have simply to say that I have never heard it done for pharmacological purposes. It is removed, and that always under chloroform, in such experiments as those of Ferrier or Schefer, but the animal has no pain after the operation is over, just in the same way as patients do not suffer pain after trephining. Would "Tophet" call the movements exhibited by persons under the influence of anæsthetics, such as chloroform, æther, and the like, expressions of torture? Even in the apparently painful procedure of measuring the pressure of blood, the administration of chloral hydrate to effect complete anæsthesia, not only does not interfere with the experimental results, but actually helps in arriving at them in a more accurate manner. If "Tophet" admits that experiments with animals are a necessity, I do not see why he objects to the foundation of a pharmacological institution.

The real question is, whether a children's hospital is really needed in the present state of native society; and whether a pharmacological laboratory will be a more useful and preferable institution. I have no hesitation in saying, and I think many of my brethren will agree with me, that the accommodation provided for children in the Sir J. J. Hospital and the Cama Hospital will amply meet the present wants. The projected Motlibai Hospital may also, if necessary, be utilized for that purpose. In the present state of native society there is little likelihood of an excessive access of native children to an hospital for treatment as indoor patients. For such as are likely to seek hospital relief, the present accommodation will, I believe, be amply sufficient. To found a separate institution for the treatment of children, benevolent as it may appear, will, in point of fact, be little better than waste. A pharmacological laboratory, on the other hand, will be a new centre of scientific activity in Bombay, and will give a new stimulus to investigations in science. Not to speak of the light which will be thrown on Native Materia Medica, which is the primary object for which I am advocating a pharmacological laboratory, the impulse which medical science in general will get by means of the investigations at the laboratory will be an incalculable gain. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the advantages of such an institution. Suffice it to say that, as between the children's hospital and the laboratory, the latter is by far the best. I do not see why we should send Indian drugs to be tested and to have their properties ascertained to foreign countries, as heretofore, when we can command the means for doing so here. It is for these reasons that I say that the present golden opportunity should not be lost. I am not a lawyer, and I cannot say if an Act of the Legislature will be necessary to enable persons to work a pharmacological laboratory and to conduct experiments on animals. But if one is necessary, I think it ought to be got passed. I venture to think that there will be little difficulty in getting such a measure passed when we have at the head of our Government such a ruler as Lord Reay, who has already declared himself a friend of such an institution.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

THE LAW EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Both Mr. Setna and Mr. Cama are, seen from their respective stand-points, right to a certain extent. That the students living at College have less time and attention to devote to their law studies than they ought to have is beyond all doubt. But that therefore they should be made to undergo the trouble and expense of two or three years' residence in Bombay seems too exacting. Mr. Setna complains—(and he has his own experience on his side)—that the students wanting only to fill up their terms do not care to look into their law-book before they appear at the lecture-room. Mr. Cama, on the other hand, says, and with justice, that the professors, who are lawyers of more or less practice, cannot spare time enough to make their lectures sufficiently instructive and interesting to their pupils, and that for the sake of a few rupees a month. I would therefore join hands with Mr. Cama in asking permanent professors to be appointed on good salaries, so that the students themselves would be led to take greater interest in their law-studies.

But I beg to differ from those gentlemen who would lower the present LL.B. standard. That the standard of all University examinations should always be rising, is the best proof of its growing prosperity, and I can not treat the LL. B. examination as an exception to the general rule. Indeed, the P. E. LL.B.'s, if they ever come into existence—which God forbid—would be a curious outcome of the improved system of legal education all over India, so much so, that nobody in my opinion would think of it very seriously. While, therefore, deprecating any change in the LL.B. curriculum that will tend to the lowering of the present standard, I would propose that it should be optional with graduates to keep terms at the Government Law School. If this be done many of the obstacles in the way of many deserving Graduates will have been removed. I do not of course thing lightly of the advantages that would result from the able lectures of learned professors; nor am I altogether forgetful of the beneficial effects the learned society of Bombay tends continually to make upon one's mind. But on the other hand there are circumstances too vitally important to be ignored even by those who, like Mr. Setna, would throw additional burdens upon the poor and already overworked Graduates by making them live at Bombay some two years more.

Some may say that the sacrifice is worth the prize, but nobody, who looks at the present almost over-crowded state of the market, would think it so. Even supposing that an LL.B. can be a judicial subordinate on Rs. 150 a month rising to Rs. 800, how many chances are there for an LL.B. to go to the top of the ladder? In the first place, if he passes in 1888, he has no hope of becoming a sub-judge till 1893 at least; and, secondly, with the limited practice of law he may command either in Bombay or in the districts, he will have but poor consolation for the great sacrifice he has undergone. Under these circumstances therefore proposals like those of Mr. Setna instead of accomplishing the desired object—encouragement to study and increased efficiency—will tend to discourage legal education.

A B.A. moreover is allowed to appear for the M.A. examination without being required to keep any terms, why then should he be debarred from reaping the same advantages in other departments of knowledge?—Yours, &c.

Miraj, August 5. A GRADUATE.

MILITARY NEWS.

A COMPANY of the Norfolk Regiment has moved out of the cantonments at Benares into camp, in consequence of two suspected cases of cholera having occurred.

THE following appointments have been made:—Colonel C. L. Prendergast to officiate as Second-in Command, 1st Bengal Infantry; Captain Read, Wing Officer, 5th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Commander of the Regiment; Major Bailey, 1st Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Second-in-Command of the 18th Bengal Infantry. Lieutenant Waterfield, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to the 11th Bengal Lancers; and Lieutenant Carey, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to the 19th Bengal Lancers, both as officiating Squadron officers. Second-Lieutenant Stoddart, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to the 17th Bengal Infantry as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

The following postings have been ordered:—

To 1st Battalions:—Lieutenant Taylor and Major Godfrey, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lieutenant Newnham, Royal Fusiliers; and second-Lieutenant L'Estrange Leinster Regiment. Major Godfrey and Lieutenant L'Estrange will come out to India next trooping season. To 2nd Battalions:—Major Cherry, Northumberland Fusiliers; Captain Lane, Leinster Regiment; Captain Davidson, Seaforth Highlanders, who remains at the depot until next trooping season; and Major Ross, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

SURGEON-MAJOR POTTER, Medical Staff, is detailed for duty at Netley.

CAPTAIN THOMSON, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, and Lieutenant Boddy, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, are granted twelve and nine months' leave to England, respectively.

COLONEL RYVES, 13th Bengal Lancers, takes leave in India for one year.

SURGEON D. M. SAUNDERS, M. S., having reported his arrival from England, has been directed under instructions from Army Head-quarters, to proceed to Jhansi for duty in the Gwalior District.

LIEUTENANT F. C. BOEHMER, Bedfordshire Regiment, Inspector and Adjutant, E. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, is granted privilege leave from date of availment to 15th October, 1888.

THE DISGRACEFUL CONDITION OF ZAOBA'S OART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to invite the attention of the Health Officer to the local Municipality as well as the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, to the disgracefully non-sanitary condition of the Zaoba's oart, near Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road. The said oart is now thickly populated, containing, I believe, nearly 5,000 inhabitants, mainly tenants living in chawls. The oart or the wadi is without any roads, drainage or lights. In the absence of these the most essential requirements, the hardships of the poor tenants are simply indescribable. In the rainy season, they have actually to wade through mud ankle-deep in some places and through cesspools created by the undrained surface water. At night particularly, to find one's way to one's own quarters is a painful and dangerous task indeed! Water accumulates in deep ruts caused by the heavy wheels of a large number of hack bullock carts stationed in the wadi. The stables of cattle in the wadi also add to the dirt and nuisance arising out of the above causes, and give out such a noxious odour that it is sure to give rise to a dangerous and malarious disease. The wadi has for several years past been notorious for the outbreak of cholera and consequently a source of constant fear to the neighbouring oarts. Several applications detailing the above grievances submitted to the Municipal authorities have remained unnoticed up to this time. Is it not, Mr. Editor, really strange that in a presidency town like Bombay, where there is a costly Municipal machinery entrusted with the sanitation of the city, the authorities should be so utterly regardless of the health of the inhabitants within its limits as to call for the severest public condemnation?—Yours, &c.,

A SPECTATOR.

August

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE following are the additional passengers per s.s. Shannon, Captain C. R. Edwards, which sailed yesterday:—

FOR LONDON.

Major Scott
Mr Sylvester
Mr R Clerk

FOR BRINDISI.

Col Charles
Mr and Mrs G D Billings
Comr Tucker
Mr C Benford
Mr J Ellis

FOR ADEN.—Lady Colleton.

A MAN WITH TWENTY-THREE WIVES!

A GOOD-LOOKING man, about 42 years old, who says his name is J. B. Aldrich, has been arrested in Chicago on a charge of bigamy. He has been living at 6238 Wentworth Avenue, where he was known as J. B. Willington, and where he dwelt with a woman who is said to be his twenty-third wife. The police have been hunting for him for nearly a year. A Detroit detective, who has also been looking for him, stated to the authorities that the man was wanted in Detroit, where he had one wife. In that city he was known as J. Aldrich Brown. Another wife is said to be in Baltimore. The polygamist in spite of his protestations that he wanted to be tried in Chicago, was taken to Detroit. He went without a requisition, but in a very troubled state of mind. A man in Detroit, he says, is waiting to shoot him on sight, and so worried is he that he threatens to commit suicide, provided he escapes the anger and is convicted of bigamy in a court of law. A list of women whom Brown is said to have wedded is as follows:—Ida Kelly, Detroit, married in the fall of 1885; a Muskegon woman, name unknown, married in January, 1886; Annie M. Hagel, of Pontiac, Mich., married January 20, 1887; Belle Barnell, of Auburn, Illinois, married in August, 1887; Mary Kiel, of Marine City, married in October, 1887, Mrs Robinson, a Detroit widow, married in December, 1887; Anna Winters, of Detroit, married in March, 1888; Mrs. Kate Santelle, the last wife, with whom Brown was living when arrested. Moreover, Brown is charged with having a wife before he married Miss Kelly. Chicago-detectives who have been working on the case say that he has married no less than 17 women in the State in the last three years. He lived with no one of his victims more than ten days. He comes from Rochester, N. Y., where he has a legal wife and four children living. His victims were generally sewing girls in wealthy families, and his object seems to have been mainly to get possession of their little savings, their valuables, and wearing apparel, which he would dispose of at the first convenient opportunity for whatever he could get, and then disappear with the proceeds of his dastardly theft.

ON the 14th ult. the Duke of Cambridge visited the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, in order to make his half-yearly inspection. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Lord Wolseley, Major-Genl. Sir G. B. Harman, Lieut.-Genl. Sir R. Biddulph, Major-General Sir R. Buller, and others of the staff; and among a number of ladies and gentlemen who were present to witness the ceremony were the Prince and Princess Christian, with their daughters, Prince Victor Christian, being the under officer of No. 1 Division. The general parade, which constituted the first item in the programme of the inspection, opened with a march past in column and quarter-column in quick time, the battalion returning in quarter-column at double time. Battalion drill, under under-officers Lowther and Prince Victor Christian, having also been executed, the battalion advanced in review order, and formed three sides of a square four deep, to receive the Commander-in-Chief's address. His Royal Highness complimented the gentlemen cadets highly upon their behaviour and drill. He said that he had been very much pleased with the parade; the drill he considered to be the best he had ever seen at Sandhurst, and it reflected great credit on the new Adjutant-Major Wynyard. He had noted with satisfaction many improvements in the institution, and it was a matter for considerable regret that the Governor, General Anderson, was resigning his charge. The Duke of Cambridge and his staff then left the parade-ground and passed into the building, where they inspected the plans and drawings of the cadets, and walked through the dormitories. The riding school was next visited, his Royal Highness expressing satisfaction with the efficiency displayed by the riders under their instructor, Capt. Hodgins, and the day's inspection was then brought to a close with the exercises of the gymnastic classes.

"PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE AND MR. O'DONNELL.

THE *Times* publishes the following correspondence which passed in the months of April, May, and June, 1882, between Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., and Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, then M.P., for Dungarvan, on the government of Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's Administration, the demands of the Parnellites, and the means by which the Home Rule and agrarian agitations could be met, according to the views of these two gentlemen respectively. Early in April, 1882, Mr. O'Donnell wrote to Mr. Herbert Gladstone setting forth certain views as to the effect of the administration of the suspects Act, and offering, as a person acquainted with the opinions of every branch of the Nationalist party, his counsel as to the best course to be pursued by Mr. Gladstones Government in Irish affairs. Mr. H. Gladstone expressed on April 19 a willingness to meet Mr. O'Donnell, and the latter replied on the following day, making an appointment at his house, 34, Craven-street, W.C., where a meeting took place on the 22nd. Mr. H. Gladstone's memorandum of the conversation on that occasion is as follows :—

April 22, 1882.

Memorandum of conversation to-day with Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M.P.—New departure essential. Irish extremists ready for a compromise. Political suspects to be released; arrears settled; Bright clauses extended.

A declaration in favour of law and order by the leaders of the League might be made the occasion of the release of the political prisoners.

This should be followed by a consultation between the Government and Irish representatives without distinctions of parties. But the three members must first be released.

Forster.—He considered that he ought not to be removed; the stigma attaching to him in the minds of the Irish would equally be attached to every Liberal Minister chosen to succeed him. He knew that among the extreme men the opinion generally was that Forster was an honest politician and ment well to Ireland.

Parnell.—He thought P. had not treated the Government fairly during their first year of office. This was due to nervous excitability consequent on his being brought in contact by Michael Davitt with the misery in the West of Ireland during '79, and the determination not to accept any measure which would merely allay existing evils.

Land Act.—Among the farmers who were well off the Act was a complete success and making more and more way; but the arrears would prevent its full and efficient working.

Arrears.—A grant of two millions or a loan on very generous terms would satisfy Ireland, and be accepted by the Irish party.

Labourers.—This movement is threatening to be serious. Parnell should be released in order to control it, otherwise it would fall into the hands of violent and extreme men.

Crime.—L. L. was opposed to crime. Outrages are now due to revenge and Ribbonism, but the settlement of arrears would stop them.

M'Carthy is at heart a thorough Gladstonian and too Liberal for the Irish. Healy had become much more moderate since he had got into Parliament; and they wished to get Egan in for Meath to moderate him, and show him what the British Empire is. They are anxious to withdraw the 'No Rent' manifesto, which has done its work, and is now doing harm. The Irish are ready to join the Liberals; the Tories they hate and despise, and will only use as tools.

Home Rule.—The Irish detest and repudiate the notion of separation, as their interests are identical with those of England. Dillon and a few enthusiasts are alone in their ideas. All they want is to manage their own affairs and to get as much as possible out of England.

This memorandum is in Mr. H. Gladstone's handwriting. Mr. O'Donnell also wrote a long letter about this time setting forth in detail some supplementary facts about the situation, which Mr. H. Gladstone acknowledged in a letter dated April 24, remarking that if a solution of the difficulty could be found it would be to none more welcome than himself. On April 27 Mr. O'Donnell wrote from the House of Commons asking "What is the use of such unmitigated brutality as is being committed by Mr. Forster's agents ?" denouncing Mr. Abraham's arrest as a brutal blunder and declaring it was "the arrears and the Clifford Lloyds who are disturbing Ireland."

Mr. H. Gladstone wrote on May 1 :—

Wellington College, Workingham.

Dear Sir,—I have had to leave London for some days on account of health, and your last letter has reached me after some delay.

So long as coercion continues I am afraid a good many things must be done which will keep up irritation and I do not see how executive officials like Clifford Lloyd can avoid—having regard to the state of the disturbed districts—actions which are harsh and even arbitrary.

I know Clifford Lloyd, and must say that I think he is unfairly treated. The Government, being responsible for his appointment and his actions, should be abused rather than the official who in a very determined way does what he believes to be his duty to the Government. However, all this is part of an unnatural and hateful state of things which I sincerely trust is about to break up.

Sincerely yours,
Herbert J. Gladstone.

F. H. O'Donnell, Esq., P.M.

The release of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly took place on the evening of May 2, and on the 4th Mr. O'Donnell wrote :—

The released were frank and outright, as I expected, though at first started by allusions they did not understand, and the Premier was most admirably equal to the occasion. I repeat my advice to do right and fear not. Forster (honest soul) only thought of treating men like Parnell and Dillon just as if one were to take thoroughbreds for cart horses. . . . Let the Irish question be settled soon, soon so far as the land difficulty goes at any rate. I believe everything else will go well.

There was then a break in the correspondence. The Phœnix Park murders took place on the 6th of May, and five days later the Prevention of Crimes Bill was introduced. Mr. O'Donnell gave notice on the 12th that on the second reading of the Bill he would move a resolution declaring that the eviction of 40,000 men, women, and children, and the mortality caused thereby, had been the cause of excessive crime, intensified by the action of the resident magistrates and police. On May 18 Mr. H. Gladstone re-opened the correspondence in the following letter :—

Private. 10, Downing-street, May 18, 1882.

My dear Sir,—You were good enough to write to me on the subject of Irish affairs, and I now venture to write to you in a similar strain.

I am, of course, fully aware of your hostility to the Prevention of Crimes Bill, and this it is not my intention to seek to mitigate. But I would appeal to you to consider the value of the time which must be lost if you persevere in your resolution, having regard to the urgency of the arrears question. I admit the importance of the resolution, but I can assure you from my own knowledge that the whole question of the police organization in Ireland is now and has been for some days receiving Lord Spencer's fullest and most thorough consideration.

I repeat I do not seek to lessen your antagonism to a measure which we all admit to be very strong; but if the Arrears Bill is of that urgent importance to the Irish tenants which we believe it to be surely the gain of one day, or perhaps two, must more than counterbalance the good which you expect from a debate on your resolution—having regard also to the fact that the questions you propose to raise are now being considered by the Government. If you think it of any use I shall be glad to see you at your convenience before the Bill comes on.

Believe me, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,
Herbert J. Gladstone.

F. H. O'Donell, Esq., M. P.

Mr. O'Donell replied on the same day :—

I shall not move my resolution, though I may make a speech in the general sense of it. I do not think the Irish party can let the Bill be read to-night. Public opinion in Ireland would resent such haste. N.B.—This is a fact. Remember the alleged compact makes the position of Irish members more difficult. The party are very anxious for some guarantee that arrears should be attended to *pari passu* with Prevention. If the House of Lords gets Prevention first the Arrears Bill may suffer very seriously. The Prevention Bill in its present shape is a fearful instigation to conspiracy and secret crime and an appalling menace to public agitation. It sins above all in the unlimited discretion it grants to practically irresponsible partisans.

Writing on June 4, Mr. O'Donnell says :—

"The outlawry of the Irish Nation Bill now before the House will place the country at the mercy of its worst enemies. The House of Lords can alter or reject the Arrears Bill at pleasure. The Liberals dare not dissolve, or, dissolving, will return in a minority. . . Your government has left everything in chaos in Ireland. The leaseholders are debarred from all remedy; the labourers are neglected; the poor tenants are being evicted in masses every week. When it was necessary to put the shoulder to the wheel with a united effort to reform the wrongs of Ireland you bring in an Ireland Outlawry Bill which makes secret opposition not only necessary but laudable. Mr. Parnell is, indeed, conciliatory *a l' outrance.* You are making his position impossible. Davitt and Dillon start for the United States with the resolution to revive and extend the organization of the Land League. They have a terrible tale of evicted populations and desperate coercion to tell. Brennan, Egan's nephew or cousin, reflects the gathering sentiment. Within a few weeks Parnell must take account of the situation. You still disdain the counsels of the Irish party. You still govern Ireland through English placemen. You maintain a tyranny and you prepare a catastrophe."

Mr. H. Gladstone's last letter is as follows :—

Private.—Hawarden, Chester, June 8, 82.

My dear Sir,—Your letter of the 4th inst. was forwarded to me here, where I have been obliged to stay owing to ill health.

I admit that the Crimes Bill as it stands does give to the Executive Government tremendous powers; and I also admit that strong opposition to several of its clauses on the part of Irish members is to be expected and cannot be condemned.

I hope that the Government will find it possible to modify the Bill; but even supposing concessions are made in regard to the Press, public meetings, and search for arms clauses, a measure of great stringency will still be left. This I admit.

Your party says that the Government should trust to the Arrears Bill. But do you think that the men who plotted and carried out the Phoenix Park murders because they thought there was a danger of a policy of mutual concession being entered upon would stay quiet ? Do you think that Parnell and Davitt can control the secret societies ? Do you not see any necessity for putting an end to boycotting—a system which bids fair to become a social curse in Ireland, and which, as you must know well, was largely used, especially in the small towns, for purely selfish and personal as distinguished from Land League objects ? However, it is of no use here to discuss the policy of the measure. What I wish to ask is, what can Ireland gain from violent, bitter, and prolonged opposition on the part of Irish members ? You prevent the Government from making concessions; you feed the irritation in Ireland; you put the English in a bad temper, and make them disinclined to listen to reason. It seems to me that both countries must suffer, but Ireland in particular. Why do you not make the best and not the worst of it, seeing that the Crimes Bill is virtually an accomplished fact ?

"You say there is no remedial legislation for Ireland. In less than eight years of Liberal government you have had the Church Act, the Land Act, of '70, the Universities Bill—which I think you must admit was a great and honest effort—and the Act of '81. Do not these indicate the *bona fide* intention of the party to give remedial legislation to Ireland ? We now have the Arrears Bill, and it will, I believe, pass the Lords. At any rate the Government have not hinted that they would acquiesce in action on the part of the Lords such as you seem to anticipate. There is also the promise to amend other parts of the Land Act.

"The Liberal party is pledged up to the eyes to other reforms, such as the borough franchise, county government, and what really must be sweeping changes in the whole system of Irish government.

"This being so, I do not feel ashamed of the intentions of the Government and the party, and I do regret that the position of Mr. Parnell is not made easier for him by the more extreme members of the party. In regard to English placemen in Ireland, you must remember the position of the Government. No Nationalist will take a Government post; and the Nationalist party, after Mr. Forster's resignation, let us know what they would have thought of the appointment of Mr. Shaw. It should also be remembered that offers, which were refused, were recently made to two Irishmen. Until the whole system is changed—and this cannot be done in a Session—it is surely clear that the Irish Government cannot be composed altogether of Irishmen. Also, until this change is made, it is impossible to consult Irish members freely, the Nationalists being known to be so hostile to the whole system. But I admit that more can be done here. I trust for the sake of Ireland that violent counsels will not prevail in the Irish party. For if there is a catastrophe the blow must fall with deadlier weight on the weaker country. May this not be so. May we not ask you, as you asked recently of the English people, for time; The mistakes of centuries cannot be uprooted in a day, and it is my honest belief that the Government is moving as fast as it can. But whether or no the Crimes Bill is a mistake, for goodness' sake do not let us shut the door of final conciliation, even though we may not be able at present to pass through it. I remain, my dear Sir, sincerely yours, Herbert J. Gladstone.—F. H. O'Donnell, Esq., M.P."

Mr. O'Donnell wrote a rejoinder on June 9, thanking Mr. Herbert Gladstone for his "noble-spirited and touching letter," and says :—

I feel for Mr. Gladstone's position most deeply. Though I have often differed from him, I thoroughly recognize his grand earnestness as much as his high ability, but I cannot but see that the most serious obstacles to his policy of reform are presented by other portions of his system of administration in Ireland. . . . . I wish to heaven you would declare urgency and rush the horrible thing through the House by your English majority and your English disregard of Irish opinion. That would relieve us from the duty of exposing its vice and folly. I give you my faith and honour as a Christian man, I know that this Bill is the beginning of evils. . . . I will try to bear the spirit of your letter in mind when again I rise in the House; but I say it is a terrible thing for the representatives of a nation to have to witness the most pernicious of measures passed in ignorant panic and prejudice by a foreign assembly which has never displayed any capacity to deal with the requirements of Ireland. You justly refer to your father's work on the Church Act and the Land Acts. But at what cost they were carried even by him, and how numerous and how strong are the agencies which cripple and have crippled their intended usefulness! There is no place for alien rule in the ordinances of nature.

LAWN-TENNIS IN ENGLAND.

ON July 14, further progress was made with the championship competition at Wimbledon, when the final round was decided. Fine weather was experienced, and a very large company assembled round the court to witness the contest. Brief details :—Single-handed Championship, open to all gentlemen amateurs; winner of the first prize to play H. F. Lawford (bolder) for the championship and the 100-guinea challenge cup.—Final Round.—Ernest Renshaw beat E. W. Lewis by three sets (six games to one, eight to six, and six to four) to one (nine games to seven). After Renshaw's defeat of Hamilton on the previous day it was generally anticipated that he would get into the championship round, and such proved the case. Lewis, however, played with great spirit at starting, and led at one time by four games to one, while he eventually took the first set by nine games to seven. In the second set Renshaw, after losing one game, won six in succession, but the next was very closely contested. The score reached "six all" before Renshaw won. Lewis strove hard to save the match; but Renshaw took the last set by six to four and won.

On the 16th the match between Renshaw and Lawford was played as follows :—Ernest Renshaw beat H. F. Lawford by three sets (six games to three, seven to five, and six to love) to love. Lawford opened the service, but lost the first game. Eventually the score reached "three all." Renshaw won the next three games in succession, to 30, 40, and 15, and took the set at 6-3 amid general applause. Lawford won the first two games in the next set, and, after losing the third game, he won the fourth. Renshaw secured the next two games; but afterwards the score reached 3-5 against him. "Five all" was subsequently called, and then Renshaw ran out the winner by seven games to five. The last set proved very one-sided. Renshaw secured a "love set," and with it the match and championshop by three sets to love. The time occupied was 58min. 21sec. Lawford's defeat was generally unexpected, although Renshaw has shown wonderfully improved form during the early stages. The first championship was in 1877, when S. W. Gore won; P. F. Hadow won in 1878; and in 1879 and 1880 the title fell to J. T. Hartley; for the next six years W. Renshaw retained the championship; but last year he retired owing to indisposition, and H. F. Lawford won.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

AN ELOPEMENT FRUSTRATED.

A SINGULAR scene was witnessed in the Citadel station, Carlisle, on the 16th ult. when the police frustrated the elopement of a lady and gentleman from the Lake district. It appears that a young gentleman, giving the name of Walter Phelps Dodge, son of Mr. Stuart Dodge, of New York, and cousin of the late American Ambassador in London, had, along with his tutor, lately been staying in Keswick, and had become enamoured of Miss Ida Lena Cooke, daughter of the well-known circus proprietor. Both parties are young, the would-be husband giving his age as nineteen, while that of his *inamorata* is seventeen. An elopement was agreed upon, and on Sunday the parties arrived at Workington, where they stayed over the evening. On Monday morning they took first-class tickets for Glasgow by the train leaving Workington at 6-50. When the train arrived in Carlisle the eloping couple at once took their seats in a first-class carriage of the 9-0 a. m. Glasgow train on the Caledonian Railway. Their hopes of escape without detection were soon blighted, for a member of the Carlisle police force had in the meantime arrived on the scene and informed the lovers that the father of the young lady had telegraphed to intercept them in their flight. Both parties, at the request of the policeman, left the train, and remained at the station until the arrival of the father of the lady, who accompanied his daughter back to Keswick in the course of the forenoon. The young American has, it is said, telegraphed to his parents in New York for their consent to his marriage with Miss Cooke, within a week, by special license.

DYNAMITARDS IN CHICAGO.

A CHICAGO telegram of the 17th ult. said :—"An almost indescribable sensation has been caused here by the announcement that a great dynamite plot, directed against public buildings and state officials, has been unearthed by the police. When there appeared serious probability that the Anarchists condemned for complicity in the "Haymarket Massacre" would be hanged, their fellow revolutionists indulged in the wildest threats of vengeance, which were renewed when the execution actually took place. But nobody here attached any importance to the wild talk of revenge, and the newspapers referred to it with contemptuous sarcasm. It transpires that these desperate men were in earnest. The plot now discovered had its ramifications all over the districts of the city, and it is believed extended even as far as New York. Its immediate object was to blow up the Board of Trade and other large public buildings, and to murder most of the men —judicial and police officials, witnesses, &c.—whose work and evidence secured the conviction of parsons, spies, and others of the infamous gang of Anarchists. Specially elaborate plans were matured for compassing the death of Mr. Julius S. Grinnell, the City Attorney, Judge Gray, and Police Inspector Banfield.

The police became aware some time ago that some serious plot was being hatched among the Anarchists, and it was not long before the detectives were in possession of sufficient evidence to justify their intervention. It was, however, deemed advisable to let the plot come to a head, in order that the entire gang of conspirators might be swept into one wide net. Nervous citizens just now are rather inclined to the belief that the police played with their prey dangerously long; for the plot was to have been put into execution at midnight to-night, and it was not until yesterday that the authorities decided that the time for action had arrived.

At two o'clock this morning the chief meeting-place and manufactory of the conspirators was surrounded by police, and then entered by a strong body of the best-nerved men in the force. It was confidently expected that the whole gang, known to number at least twenty desperadoes, would be caught in the trap; but to the intense disgust of the police only three men were found on the premises. They were quickly handcuffed without offering serious resistance, and then a minute search was made of the house with startling results.

Twelve cases or machines filled with dynamite were found, the quantity being sufficient, it is said, to blow up entire streets and to place hundreds of lives in jeopardy. The dynamite was removed to a safe place. When the prisoners were taken to the station-house, one of them, who vehemently protested his innocence, and who it was found had not been very long in the country, was released under surveillance, but the others, both well-known Anarchists of the most extreme school, are detained in custody, and it is certain that other arrests will soon be made.

Chicago, July 19.—One of the three men arrested here on suspicion of having been concerned in the dynamite conspiracy has made a confession. He acknowledges that such a conspiracy did exist, but denies that two Judges and Police Inspector Banfield were the persons against whom the conspiracy was mainly directed, declaring they were only talked of in conjunction with others.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

THE other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing —and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuse, into and sends right through the system of his patients producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being effected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch, Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearence, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, 1-6, Finsbury square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garrat likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of overworked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use Mr. Garrat affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunctio with and as a supplement to them.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE German Emperor's visit to the Czar is described at great length in the mail papers :—

THE IMPERIAL MEETING.

The Emperor immediately after arriving at Kiel on the 14th ult., witnessed a parade of picked men of the Marine Battalion, and was then driven to the Barbarossa Bridge, where the gig of his yacht, the Hohenzollern, was waiting to convey him on board. Immediately behind the royal equipage came Count Herbert Bismarck in a carriage with General von Wittich and Captain von Seckendorf. The streets traversed by the party were filled with an enthusiastic crowd. His Majesty was rowed to the yacht, an imperial salute being fired by the entire fleet anchored in the stream of the Elbe. No sooner had the Emperor stepped on board the yacht, which is commanded by his brother Prince Heary, than the signal was given to weigh anchor, and the eight men-of-war defiled slowly past the Hohenzollern and steamed out of the harbour, quickly followed by the Imperial yacht and a flotilla of torpedo-boats. The naval evolutions then began. The torpedo flotilla only accompanied the Emperor for a portion of the journey.

The meeting between the Emperor William and the Czar of Russia was arranged to take place at sea off Cronstadt at noon on the 19th ult., at which port their Majesties would afterwards land.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* published on the 16th ult. two remarkable articles in which certain sections of the Russian and French Press are severely rebuked in no measured terms. The statement of the *Novoe Vremya* that the Emperor's visit to Russia proves that the necessity of a *rapprochement* between Germany and Russia is more strongly felt at Berlin than at St. Petersburg is declared to be an idea born of "Asiatic conceit and ignorance." "In Germany," observes the *North German Gazette,* "it is not by any means regarded as suprising that the Emperor, who has just entered the government of his country, follows the custom usual among civilized peoples of making the first visit on assuming his new functions to a neighbour older than himself, who is also his friend and relative, without awaiting any special intimation from St. Petersburg that he should do so." The second of the two articles mentioned attacks with still greater sharpness certain French journals, in particular the *Intransigeant, Justice,* and *Martin,* for regaling their leaders with nonsensical stories of the smuggling of State papers from Berlin to London, destined to be utilised as a means of "exposing the evil machinations" of Prince Bismarck when English diplomacy thinks proper. To all these fables the semi-official German organ gives the lie direct, and adds that "the possibility of printing such articles in France without making one self ridiculous shows how far the political development of France is behind that of Germany."

In the diplomatic world in Paris the journey of William II. is spoken of as "un voyage d'orientation." One who is in a position to speak on the subject remarked to the *Times* correspondent that the Emperor knows how he is placed as regards the policy of Austria, Italy, and France, and as regards that of Germany. What he does not know is the policy of the Emperor of Russia with respect to the German Empire. It is accordingly natural, and even obligatory on him, that he should endeavour to make himself acquainted with it. If it should appear hostile, he will have to direct affairs accordingly. Should it not appear hostile, or should he think it possible to make it friendly, he will have to carry out a change in his domestic policy. It is evident that he will endeavour to offer the Czar advantages which can give no umbrage to Austria, in order to detach Russia from France; and he may succeed in doing this. What, in fact, does the Emperor of Russia want in the Balkan ? It is a personal rather than a political statisfaction; so that it might be conceded to him without disquieting either Austria or Hungary. But in this case the last French illusions ought to disappear on the subject of possible relations with Russia. As regards England, the Emperor William knows that if he cannot count upon her, at the same time he will have no reason to fear her. In this way, when the facts are carefully examined, it appears that this journey is not so completely and necessarily pacific as is generally supposed. If Russia stands aloof, and preserves entire freedom, there is no certainty that for one cause or another she will not employ her liberty in attempting to settle by force the questions that concern her, with the help on which she thinks she can depend. If, on the contrary, Russia, in exchange for advantages, shows a desire to remain neutral in certain circumstances, there is nothing to prove that the young Emperor will not yield to the temptation of definitively settling questions which his predecessors have left open. On either hypothesis the journey will have the result of enlightening William II., but of leaving Europe in uncertainty and distrust.

GERMANY.

It is officially announced in Berlin that, with the Emperor's sanction, the widowed Empress Victoria will henceforward bear the title of the Empress Queen Frederick.

The Empress Frederick on the 17th ult. visited Berlin for the first time since the death of her husband. She was accompanied by her three daughters, the Princesses Victoria, Sephie, and Margaret. After spending about three hours in the palace, formerly occupied by the late Emperor when Crown Prince, her Majesty returned to Potsdam.

Prince Albrecht of Prussia has been appointed Inspector General of the First Army Inspection, and General von Caprivi, commander of the Tenth Army Corps.

It is rumoured in well informed circles in Berlin that the visit of the Emperor to Copenhagen, which has been officially announced, is connected with a proposal to offer Bulgaria, with the title of King and the confiscated wealth of the Guelph King of Hanover, to the Duke of Cumberland, on his renunciation of his hereditary throne. The visit to Copenhagen is regarded as a good omen in view of the widely spread Royal connections of the Danish House.

An Official Decree was gazetted at Strasbourg on July 16, enacting that from January 1, 1889, all private documents written in French and bearing no date, or a date posterior to July 1, 1872, are invariably to be accompanied by an authorised German translation at the cost of the party concerned.

Some personages who were well acquainted with the late Emperor Frederick propose to publish the memoirs of his life, and will collect materials with that object. It is understood that some members of the Imperial Family will also contribute to this publication. Baron von Roggenbach is designated as one of the personages who will take an important part in the matter.

Herr von Normann, who was for many years Court Chamberlain to the late Emperor Frederick, and afterwards Prussian Minister to Brunswick, died of heart disease at Brunswick on July 17.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that the Czar will visit Baku in October, and will proceed thence *via* Merv and Bokhara to Samarcand. Great preparations are being made for the Czar's reception by the Municipality of that town. One hundred and fifty thousand roubles will be devoted to the decoration and illumination of the principal thoroughfares. At Moscow a silver key, costing 7,000 roubles, will be presented by the burgomaster with the customary offering of salt and bread.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that the preliminary surveys for the projected railway between Tomsk and Irkoutsk, a distance of 1,550 kilometres, will be completed during the present year. The country that will be traversed by the line is a fine one, and offers great advantages for colonisation.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* declares that there is no foundation for the rumours circulated on the Berlin Bourse of impending fresh financial operations on the part of Russia.

An Imperial Ukase published at St. Petersburg, fixing the contigent of recruits for the present year at 250,000, against 265,000 men called out last year. A decree is also promulgated extending the period of service in the active army and the Landwehr, and fixing the aggregate term of service for men drawn by lot at eighteen years, five of which are to be served in the active army. Special privileges will be accorded to young men having just finished their studies at the high schools, as well as to volunteers. The Landwehr will be composed of all able-bodied men up to the age of forty-three inclusive, not already serving in the active army, and will be divided into two classes, the first forming the force regularly called out for Landwehr duty, while the men of the second class will only assemble on a few occasions during the year for camp exercises of short duration. The second class can only be called out for active service by Imperial manifesto.

ITALY.

Count Robilant, the newlyappointed Italian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, has arrived at Rome to receive final instructions from Signor Crispi previous to his departure for London, where he is expected to arrive at the end of the month.

A telegram received in Rome from Massowah states that General Baldissera, the Italian commander-in-chief, lately ordered all the inhabitants of Massowah to pay the municipal taxes. Some Greek merchants, however, refused compliance, declaring that they were urged to adopt that course by the French Consul, under whose protection they were. Thereupon General Baldissera proclaimed that being unable to tolerate such an act of rebellion, he had resolved, in virtue of the ordinance of Nov. 9, 1887, to take rigorous measures against all persons who failed to pay the taxes at the proper time.

THE DEATH OF MR JOHN MANDEVILLE.

THE coroner's inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. John Mandeville was resumed at Mitchelstown on the 17th ult. The M'Dermott, Q.C., with Mr. Harrington, M. P., appeared for the next-of-kin; and Mr. Morphy appeared on behalf of the Prisons Board of Ireland. Captain Plunkett was present in court. The coroner having opened the inquiry, the M'Dermott said that they hoped to be able to prove that Mr. Mandeville's death was due to unreasonable hardships put upon him by those in whose power he was. Mrs. John Mandeville, the widow, was examined. She said that her husband told her his throat was sore during the whole of the time he was in prison, so sore that he could not eat the brown bread served out to him by the prison authorities. The prison doctor did not give him any relief, but certified that he was fit for punishment. At times his mind wandered through hunger, and he had prayed to Heaven that he might die before he went mad. He said he tightened his waistbelt as he became more and more hungry, and found relief by tying a cord round his waist when he became hungry. Mr. W. O' Brien was also examined. He said that Mr. Mandeville informed him that the deputy governor and a party of warders entered his cell one night and forcibly deprived him of his clothes. After his release he was shockingly altered. He was shrunken and extremely nervous. Previous to Mr. Mandeville's imprisonment witness never saw a more magnificent specimen of a man. He never heard in prison how Mr. Mandeville was treated, except on one occasion, when he heard he was on punishment diet. Mr. Morphy reserved his cross examination, and the court adjourned. The inquiry was continued on the 18th ult. Mr. William O'Brien having been cross-examined, Dr. Moorhead described the condition in which he found Mr. Mandeville in prison, and expressed the opinion that the treatment to which he had been subjected undermined his constitution. The inquest was further adjourned, and on the 19th Dr. McCraith, of Mitchelstown, gave it as his opinion that Mandeville's constitution was injured by his being left naked in his cell while suffering from sore throat. Bread and water was not a proper diet for a man suffering from sore threat, rheumatism, and diarrhœa. After his release Mr Mandeville consulted witness. He was then very thin and nervous. Dr. McCraith further deposed that Mr. Mandeville was in a very low, nervous condition immediately after release. What contributed to death were the lowering of the nervous system and the change from his normal condition of life. Witness was of opinion that deceased contracted the germs of the disease of which he died in the cold cells, by exposure to cold, by being left naked, and by being deprived of proper food.

Dr. Charles Ronayne, of Youghal, deposed that he visited Tullamore gaol as a visiting justice on November 15 last. He saw Mr. Mandeville then undergoing three days' punishment on bread and water. During his twelve years' experience as a visiting justice he had never seen a prisoner punished on bread and water for three days. Mr. Mandeville seemed very unwell, and had all the marks of hearts failure. Mr. Mandeville complained that the prison doctor had not ordered him any exercise, and complained of diarrhœa, weakness of the sight, and particularly of a sore throat. He also complained that the doctor had done nothing for his diarrhœa, and in the presence of the governor said he had had twelve attacks since three o'clock. Witness cautioned the governor that he had exceeded his powers in punishing the prisoner for three days on bread and water, but the governor said he acted according to the prison regulations. Witness, as a medical man, agreed with Dr. McCraith that the prison treatment of Mr. Mandeville was calculated to lower his condition and permanently injure his health. He had no doubt that the repeated punishments on bread and water diet at short intervals, added to the general treatment of a prisoner in goal, with the violent taking away of his clothes and consequent exposure in a flagged cell, would undermine a man's health and condition, especially a person like Mr. Mandeville, living under circumstances directly opposite. The examination of the witness had not concluded before the court rose.

FRENCH POLITICIANS ON A DISARMAMENT POLICY.

Now that the German Emperor and the Tzar have met, the opinions of leading French politicians on the situation thus created may be worth recording, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle.* He adds :—

On all hands it is felt that while the policy of the Imperial Powers has up to the present moment been purely passive and defensive, it is now about to take a different shape. The word disarmament is pronounced in aggressive fashion, and common rumour adopts the idea that Prince Bismarck's programme is an ultimatum from Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy for France to disarm. It is added that the mission of William II. will be to convince the Tzar that France in her present state is a danger to Europe, not only on account of her tendency to threaten a *revanche,* but because she is the hotbed of revolution.

GOBLET AND FLOURENS.

While M. Goblet is most reserved, and affects to discredit the news of an ultimatum, he does not deny that a partial disarmament, if brought about by common consent, would be a benefit to Europe. On the other hand, no French Government could ever accept any intimation implying the abandonment of Alsace-Lorraine. As to the current negotiations now going on between Berlin and the Quai d'Orsai, the French Foreign Minister, while peremptorily refusing to give an answer, thought it right to declare that there was nothing referring to disarmament, or, indeed, to any future international contingency. M. Flourens, being no longer in office, was less reticent. I give the words of the ex-Foreign Minister :—

"I consider, "he said," a disarmament among the Powers of Europe to be a total impossibility. Even supposing such a thing to have been agreed to who would enforce it ? The very process of disarming would probably lead to grave differences as to the comparative strictness with which the Powers were carrying out their specific engagements. This would probably result in precipitating the conflict they were trying to avert."

EMILE OLLIVIER.

M. Emile Ollivier said that a demand from Prince Bismarck to France to disarm would, in his judgment, be equivalent to a declaration of war. He believes, however, that the German Chancellor does not want war, and that the rumours of a general disarmament are the device of speculators on the European Stock Exchanges. The former Premier has no faith in any alliance between Germany and Russia. The Tzar ought to be, and would gladly be, the ally of France. The utter instability of ever-shifting Republican Cabinets is the chief hindrance to this alliance. With all this, however, M. Emile Ollivier believes that the Panslavist party would never allow Russia to stand idly by while France was crushed by Germany, and that Alexander III., partly swayed by this and by his own inclinations, would certainly help France in a grave difficulty.

PAUL DEROULEDE.

M. Paul Deroulede says that the day when France begins to disarm will see the commencement of her ruin. Germany has a larger population than France, but the French army, thanks to unceasing efforts, is equal in size to that of Germany. Therefore to demand that the French army shall bear a certain ratio to the French population is to ask the surrender of the advantages gained by years of patriotic labour. France has the inalienable right to guard her national independence, and no nation, or coalition of nations can dictate to her how she shall use that right. M. Deroulede added sententiously :—

"My policy has never been an offensive one; but I say let us fight the whole of Europe if need be, and fight to the death rather than humble ourselves before the world."

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC.

M. Paul de Cassagnac considers the situation to be very serious. At his meeting with the Tzar he believes that William II. will try to secure the assent of Russia to his schemes as regards France. If he succeeds, as is not unlikely, France will receive a summons from Germany to disarm, and upon her refusal to comply with such a high-handed direction—a refusal which would be very quickly given—the German Emperor will take it upon himself to compel his obedience even by force. That means a terrible, and possibly a disastrous, war. In carrying out this purpose William II. counts on securing Russia's non-interference by allowing her full liberty in Bulgaria.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan line steamer Clan Mackay, 1,422 tons, Captain A Johnstone, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Hall line steamer Locksley Hall, 2,578 tons, Captain F Collin, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Pryer and three children, Mr G Davis, and three nurses on deck.

THE B I steamer Baghdad, Captain F M Frohawk, sailed yesterday, for Aden, Zanzibar and other east African ports, with a general cargo and the following cabin, in addition to 25 deck, passengers :—Surgeon-Major Wellings and Mrs A Ranger, for Aden.

THE B I steamer Kilwa, Captain J Robertson, with mails from the Persian Gulf and Karachi, arrived in port yesterday. She had the following passengers on board :—Mrs Rutledge, Mrs Dadabhai and Messrs P T Toulmen, MacCarthy, Massey, Dickson, Barlow, Gardiner, A L Fosan and one friend, Salleman bin Syed and Ahmed bin Esa Khalifa, as cabin and seventy-one deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Brittania ...	1991	F. S. Blight	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Clan Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	Finlay Muir.
" Werneth Hall	2090	W. Boulton	D	Edward, Bates & Co.
" Clan Mackay	1422	A. Johnstone ...	G	F. Muir & Co.
" C. of Dublin.	2150	R. McNeil	M	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
" Astrea......	2090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Poseidon ..	2510	S. Morse........	2	O. Von Hoffer.
" Kashgar....	1555	C. Gadd	3	P. & O. Co.
" Iran	2316	R. Poland....	12	K. Nixon & Co.
" Kt. Errant.	2284	J. J. G. Mathew..	13	K. Nixon & Co.
" Mecca	336	Macfadyen	16	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
7	Clan Mackay (s)...	Johnstone ...	Liverpool, July 8.
	Kilwa (s)	Robertson ...	Busrch, July 21.
	Locksley Hall (s)..	Collin	Liverpool, July 14.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Kashgar (s)	Speck	China.
	Calder (s)	Crosin	Persian Gulf.
	Baghdad (s)	Frohawk ..	Zanzibar, &c.
	Shannon (s)	Edwards....	London, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Assam, for London, &c.
" King Arthur, for the Persian Gulf.
" Poseidon, for China.
" Colaba, for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar s—125 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 285 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—308 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 285 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 149 chests opium (transhipped), The B and P S N Co; 62 cwts cloves and 3 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 4 cwts ivory, T Topen.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—13 bales skins, E Gangji and Co; 8 bales skins, C Rajaballi; 9 cwts opium, T Topen; 4 cwts ivory, P Khooshal; 7 cwts ivory, S Doulatchand; 17 cwts ivory, G Alladina; 8 cwts ivory, D Sassoon and Co.

AUGUST 7.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—10 cwts ivory, S Durvesh; 5 cases Indian curiosities, Ardeshir and Bezonji; 20 cwts ivory, T Topen.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt. Errant s—170 cwts gum, T Hurst.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Graham s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 1,300 cwts copra, S Mahomed and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—100 bales cotton, R Luchmandas; 5 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 5.

Harrison, Lieut, 9th Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Satara.

Benson, Captain, E Surrey Regt, from leave, from England.

Appleton, Captain, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.

Vesey, Captain, Bengal, 8th Hussars, from leave, from England.

AUGUST 6.

Carnegy, Lieut, Bombay, A D C, on leave, from Deesa.

AUGUST 7.

Ellis, Lieut, Madras, R E, on leave.

Churchill, Major, Bengal Staff, on leave, from Dhurmsala.

Clerk, Lt-Col, 4th Madras Pioneers, on leave, from Trichinopoly.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 5.

Corbett, Major, Gloster Regt, from leave, to Deesa.

AUGUST. 6.

Thompson, Lieut, 1st Bombay Lancers, on privilege leave, to England.

Churchill, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Ellis, Lieut, Madras, R E, on leave, to England.

Clerk, Lt-Col, 4th Madras Pioneers, on furlough, to England.

Scott, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, to England.

Sir R Low, Brigadier-Genl, Bengal, on leave, to England.

Richardson, Brigade-Surgn, Bengal, on leave, to England.

Hay, Lt-Col, Bengal, 4th Goorkhas, on leave, to England.

McRae, Major, 22nd Punjab Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Chambers, Colonel, 19th Madras Infantry, on leave, to England.

Muspratt-Williams, Lieut, Bombay, R A, on leave, to England.

Charles, Lt-Col, Bengal R A, on leave, to England.

Atkins, 2nd-Lt, Royal Irish Rifles, on appointment to Egypt.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 8th August, 1888.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Volunteer Club Room on Friday next, the 10th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall to-night from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers commanding companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

3. There will be drill with swords at the Town Hall, on Friday next, the 10th inst., at 5-30 p.m., for trained members.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C

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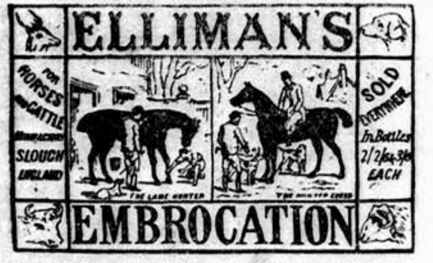

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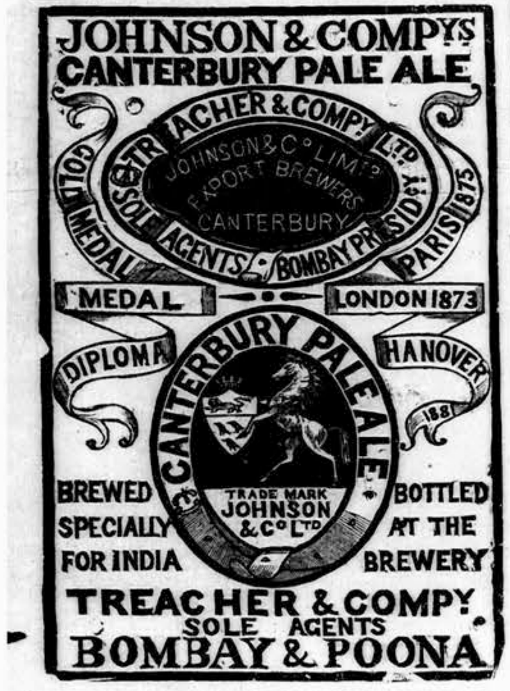

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"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green, London, N., May 16, 1887.

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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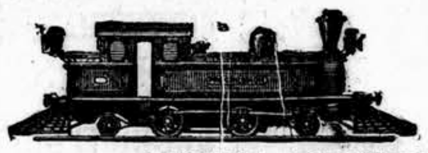

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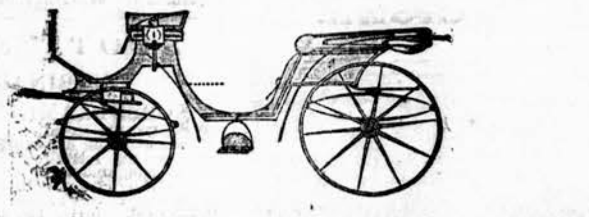

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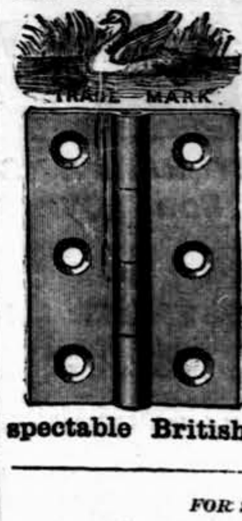

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